Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or ancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The result of Chinese immigration is to enrich the American laborer. We can't tell how, though, in a three line article.

Forty and fifty years ago no Democrat was sound who did not take his inspiration from the fame of Andrew Jackson. Now the new dispensation ascribes to Thomas Jef ferson the power to revive and rejuvenate the Democratic party, and, therefore, Democratic Jeffersonian clubs are becoming as numerous as were the regiments in the rebel army.

Unless, as is proposed by a resolution or bill from the Committee of Banks and Banking, the charters of National banks about to expire are extended, over two hundred of these institutions will be compelled to go into liquidation before, under existing laws, they can be rechartered, which would necessarily result in a contraction of the currency that must prove very disastrous to business.

The grass is long enough for pasture on the prairies and plains, and therefore the Indians regard it the time to begin their annual summer war. Gen. Pope will have some work to do, and a few more regular soldiers will be murdered, after which the Indians will come into the agencies to be fed for the winter. Let the General take sufficient force to capture all the red warriors and have them removed to the extreme East.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* admits that "the Democratic party has certainly done some very stupid things." If the *Courier-Journal* were asked what it regarded as the stupidest of the many stupid things that the Democratic party has done, we wonder what it would answer? We suspect that, if the question should be put to the rank and file of the Democracy, the reply would be that the party was at its stupidest when it adopted the platform prepared by a committee of which the editor of the *Courier Journal* was chairman, containing the plank advocating "a tariff for revenue only."

When the late War of Rebellion was at its height, many anti-tariff men came or wrote to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens urging him to assent to lower rates of duty on most imported articles, assuring him at the same time that such high rates were likely not only to be prohibitory, but might incite England and France to retaliatory measures, if not alienate them entirely from us when the war was over and we should have a million soldiers on our hands who had lost the arts of industry. To a committee who had waited on him and given expression to such sentiments, the "Old Commoner" replied with great energy: "The sympathy of England and France is already against the North and in favor of the South. Russia, Germany and Ireland are with us. I have promised the 'Boys in Blue' a sufficiently protective tariff to provide home industry. When they return from conquering the rebellion, they will find employment awaiting them in every kind of pursuit at good wages.' This promise Mr. Stevens kept, and those soldiers who lived to return to their homes were welcome to any branch of trade or business for which they were qualified or had a desire or capacity to fill. Mr. Stevens often spoke with pride of this policy as he believed it was that alone which made provision for a million men to return to the honest callings of industry which they had left to protect and save the country, instead of turning vagabonds.

The National Rubbish Heap.

It has come to this, that some Democratic journals deny that there it a Democratic party. Not in half-jesting contempt, as the Chicago *Times* used to call the concern "that putrid reminiscence." Not in fiery zeal for an impossible hobby, as the Crusader-like Watterson shouted forth his battle cry, "What the Democratic party needs is to become Democratic." These utterances had the flavor of critical extravagance. But in calm and cold philosophy, the *Democrat* of Sherman, Texas, announces that "there is no Democrat-"ic party. It is divided upon ques-"tions of living and vital importance "to the country." The statement might have been made still stronger with absolute truth. There is not a single living question upon which the so-called party is not divided.

Naturalists claim that every creature, however insignificant, has its use. But no man can name the use to which the so-called Democratic party can be put. It cannot be used to uphold the system of protection, and yet its most influential leaders render it impossible for the party to be used to assail that system. It hates National banks, and yet embraces hosts of men who would quit it at once if it should make war on the National banking system with effect. Its traditions and many of its strongest men favor a sound currency, and yet the Democratic masses are so infected with soft-money notions that, if it ever takes any side on that question, it inevitably takes the wrong side. All its theories are hostile to internal improvements. The party, therefore, can never be used to plan or carry out great works for the material development of the country. Yet the temper of its local politicians and voters, especially at the South, is so strongly in favor of works in which they have a direct interest that the party could not be held together for an hour on a policy of rigid opposition to such works.

It seems to be the mission of this Congress to teach the country that the so-called Democratic party has not even one bond of union. It has been supposed that Democrats, if united in nothing else, were at least united in suppressing free speech and honest elections at the South. But here we have Senator Mahone, and after him come others, who declare, that it is time to put an end to the methods by which the South has been made solid. Again, it was very significant that the Tariff Commission bill passed the Senate by the votes of twelve Senators who were elected as Democrats, and ten of them came from the South. With them was Mr. Voorhees, whose speech recognizing the movement of public opinion towards the protective system was generally accepted as evidence of Democratic disintegration. In due time there will be votes on measures of internal improvement. It is probable that these will make manifest the radical disagreement of Democrats on this question also. Does anybody want proof that there is no Democratic party? If so, this Congress will furnish it.

A Democratic Jeremiah at Buffalo uplifts his voice in lamentation, because the so-called party has no leader. But, before there can be a leader, there must be somebody to be led. This mass of voters does not lack able men. Not a few of these able men would be glad to lead, if they could. But the so-called party has long ago lost the faculty of being led by anybody, to any end whatever. Mr. Tilden was in no sense a leader. He bought the party, tried to use it as a burglar uses his tools in effecting a felonious entrance, failed because there were Democrats who did not want him in the White House. Mr. Douglas was a leader, and the so-called party killed him. Since that time, it has been the sort of heterogenous mob that nobody can lead—a mere juxtaposition of irreconcilable elements, at war with itself about every vital principle and every living question. It is the National rubbish-heap. What leader is possible for a waste-basket?

The presence of this heap of political rubbish is an obstacle to good government. It blocks the way. If some 'plunger' would only take the contract to cart it off! Because of it, the Republican party acts much less wisely or vigorously. The ever-present fear that, if the Republican politicians take either side of a practical question, the Democratic demagogues will take the other side and appeal to ignorance and prejudice, has prevented many a wise and patriotic step. The fact is not altogether creditable to the Republican politicians, be it granted. Brave and faithful in many things, they should have been still braver and more faithful. But so long as there exists a conspiracy of unscrupulous demagogues, who have no beliefs and no principles, no honor, conscience, or patriotic feeling, and who use the Democratic machine simply as a means of getting office and plunder, all tendencies toward better things will be cramped and held in check. It it a marvel that the Republican party has done as much good as it has, in spite of this obstacle. A better day will dawn for the country, when Democrats of sense and character recognize the fact that there is no Democratic party, put the corpse under ground, and begin to act upon their honest convictions as patriotic citizens.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Jefferson and Jackson Democracy.

Whenever the Democratic leaders run short of promises or platitudes to excuse the existence of Democracy without performing any important political functions, with one accord they fall back upon the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, and whenever they come to political cross roads and don't know what word of command to give to their followers, they send up the solid shout for Jefferson and Jackson Democracy. It is the one thing in the long dilapidated property room of modern Democracy, that keeps its stage tinsel glittering enough to charm the galleries, and it is the one offering that can be made with safety by bothered leaders, when all else would be flat, stale and unprofitable.

We have just had a small deluge of these solid shouts for Jefferson and Jackson Democracy from a number of the Democratic leaders, who evidently fear to stand still in Democratic desolation and equally fear to advance to grapple with the vital issues of the present. Ex-Senator Wallace has just given a shout for a return to Jefferson Democracy in a letter addressed to the Jefferson Democratic Association of York, where Judge Black is pondering over a Jeffersonian restoration. Ex-Speaker Randall has just sent up a shout for Jefferson and Jackson Democracy as "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

Jefferson was a great statesman a century ago and for some years later. He was the ablest of the circle of infidel philosophers and patriots, headed by Jefferson, Franklin and Paine, who bore so conspicuous a part in the creation of the Republic. He was ambitious as he was able; little less unscrupulous than Burr, though vastly more wise, and he exhibited the sublimest arts of the demogogue in the overthrow of the policy of Washington, whom he hated implacably; but he became great when the Colonies had less population than Pennsylvania has now. True, the fundamental principles of free government have not changed since Jefferson taught them with such masterly ability, but the duties of to-day compare with the duties of Jefferson's day as the lightning press compares with Franklin's Ramage press of one hundred years ago.

Jackson was a great here and leader half a century ago. He was a street-fighter, a cock-fighter and a duelist, in accord with the semi-barbarous civilization of the South-west that gave him birth and culture, and he introduced the corn cob pipe and the stone jug hospitalty to the White House. He fought a lively skirmish with Packingham at New Orleans, nearly a month after peace had been declared at Ghent, and routed the blundering English soldier where a Phil Sheridan or a Stonewall Jackson, with an equal force, would have gobbled up Jackson and his militia and cotton-bale breast-works, as an early morning's amusement. His Democracy consisted mainly in the overthrow of the national banking theory, that has since, with enlightened advancement, established the best currency in the world, and the enforcement of a policy in regard to internal improvements that, if adhered to, would find this evening of the nineteenth century without a single railroad highway across the continent, and a few if any west of the Father of Waters. He was sternly honest, rudely despotic, and could have ruled as he did only before the days of free schools, great newspapers, fast mails, railways and telegraphs. The men who not only taught but acted for our population of three millions a century ago, and for our less than a score of millions half a century ago, may be worshipped as idols in the enchantment of distance; but what the present needs and must have, is men who can fill the greatly advanced measure of statesmanship required by thirty-eight sovereign States, fifty millions of the most intelligent people of the earth, and the diversified pursuits extending from lake to gulf and from eastern to western sea. Instead of reciting the methods of Jefferson and Jackson, adapted to two or three generations now dead, we need new Jeffersons and new Jacksons, broadened and deepened in intelligence and progress; and such men will as often contradict the Jefferson and Jackson of the past, as Jefferson and Jackson contradicted the ignorance and despotism of the eighteenth century.

We live in the most enlightened, progressive age which the world has ever known, and its now rapidly multiplying duties demand a very different leadership than that which bobs up serenely from below at a passing lightning train and yells for Conestoga wagons. We don't need the Jefferson and Jackson Democracy that gave us the most flagrant Executive usurpation in precipitating a war with Mexico without the knowledge of Congress, and that made all the executive and military usurpations of the last two decades comparatively respectable by the crimson record of Kansas. We want no Democracy, no Republicanism or any other political domination, that must veil the present with platitudes of the past. We must advance or advancement will go on without us, for the progress of the era waits for no man or set of men. Instead of leaders leading the people the people lead the leaders, and while hesitating leaders are burnishing up their Jefferson and Jackson theories, the people are looking at and dealing only with the present and that they mean to make still better as they grow older.

The country, and especially the Democracy, greatly need—not a return to Jefferson and Jackson of the past but a Jefferson or Jackson of the present; one who can understand that the whole world has been brought to a common family, with daily tidings flashing around the globe, and that the by ways and mountain fastnesses of the days of Jefferson and Jackson are now dotted with schools, flooded with newspapers, and greeted with a song of the iron horse. Give us a new Jefferson or a new Jackson if there are any to be found who can size themselves up to the great duties of the present, but let leaders turn their faces forward, whether they have Jeffersons or Jacksons or not, and advance with the progress that has long since forgotten Bourbons as its worshipers.—*Phil'a Times (Dem.)*

The Indian Question.

Judge Belford, of Colorado, promises to make a big sensation in the House when his bill to open up the Ute reservation in his State comes up. In an interview a short time ago he said: 'The trouble is that whenever an Indian matter comes up, members of the House lose their heads. They overlook the fact that we have in this country 25,000 Indians, who occupy 236,000 square miles of territory, an area equal to England and Ireland, equal to the Republic of France, almost as large as the German Empire; and of this vast domain the Indians have not cultivated over 590,000 acres. We allow white men to take 160 acres of land on conditions that lead to their cultivation sooner or later, but when we deal with the Indians we make no such conditions, but give him a square mile where we give the white man an acre. In my judgment this country was made for men who are willing to cultivate it and make its products contribute to the welfare of mankind. The white man can so utilize one acre as to promote the happiness and comfort of a hundred people. The Indian requires from 600 to 1,000 acres over which he may roam in search of game. The problem we are required to solve is, Shall this land be devoted to the comfort and maintenance of men who are willing to cultivate it, or devoted to a set of savages who will neither adopt our methods nor accept our civilization? Looking at all phases of this question, there are but two things for the Indians to do—work or starve. No man has a right to the soil who is not willing to cultivate it. We appropriate $5,000,000 to support able-bodied Indian paupers. If Congress were asked to appropriate that amount to support the same number of white men, there would be a howl. What is the difference between an Indian and a white man? That is the only question I have to propound at present."

One thing is certain, there is something wrong in the way we manage our Indian population and there is much truth in what Mr. Belford says. There is no reason why an able-bodied man, *if he is* an Indian, should be fed at public expense. There is no reason either, to our minds at least, why he should be allowed to occupy land which he cannot make a proper use of. We have often said in the past and we still believe it would be good policy and humane to white and red man to remove all the Indians from the plains and distribute them through the towns and cities of the East, thereby breaking up the tribes and compelling each individual Indian to depend upon his own efforts and work or starve the same as white men. There may be treaty obligations that would prevent the carrying out of such a plan at once, but as soon as a tribe breaks their treaties and commences depredations the government should send force sufficient to capture that whole tribe and remove them East, placing a dozen in one town, fifteen or twenty in another, &c., placing them long distances apart. This would soon put an end to costly and bloody Indian wars and open the whole country to development. The most savage Red man on the plains would be a harmless fellow alone with his family in a town of three or five thousand people, and the possibility is that he or his children might become useful members of society, and it is certain they would become harmless. We would let them have all the rights of white men; let them vote; let them work for a living for themselves and families; let them become citizens; let them hold property; let them get into prison if they do not behave and into the poor house if they cannot work—just like a free American citizen. That we think would be dealing fair with Mr. Lo.

GENERAL NOTES.

In China $150,000,000 are spent every year in ancestor-worship.

The girl pressed the leaves, but the boy pressed the girl. The press is mighty and must prevail.

A new bell, bearing the inscription, "Sinners, this bell calls you to the worship of Christ and nothing more," has been presented to the Baptist church of Dedham, Mass.

He was an accommodating conductor who stopped his train long enough, at Maysville, Ill., for a village clergyman to pronounce a hasty marriage ceremony for two eloping passengers.

A Toronto man was arrested for whipping his grown up daughter. His plea was that being a pious man, he desired the girl to keep Lent, and only struck her a dozen times with a cane as a punishment.

That the grangers are still alive in the west is shown by their ownership of ninety public halls in Michigan, ranging in cost from $200 to $3,000. These are used for the meetings of the granges and rented out for other purposes.

The cause of the impure water in the city of Boston, complained of some months since on account of its bad taste and smell, is stated by chemists to be due to the decay of an animal known as the *spongilla fluviatilis*, or fresh water sponge.

Patterson, N. J., is supposed to possess more one-eyed men than any other city in the United States except perhaps Pittsburg. Nine-tenths of those thus afflicted are workers in iron and steel, and have been struck in the eye with the metal chippings.

Justice Cave, in a recent duelling case in London, gave it as his opinion that the surgeon who attended a duel to prevent a man from dying was to be held equally guilty with the person who fired the shot, because by his mere presence he forwarded the duel.

Mr. Jacob Fry, East Tyrone's oldest inhabitant, who a few days ago filled the full measure of his 87th year, is hale and healthy, and a few days ago took the cars for Huntingdon, where he will spend some time visiting with a daughter, Mrs Abram Plummer.—*Altoona Tribune Dor.*

Two Georgia lawyers had a personal difficulty, which ended in one shooting the other. The wounded man recovered, and a few days ago the shooter was placed on trial. After the prosecution had closed their case it was announced that a reconcilliation had been affected, and the judge allowed the matter to be dropped, the two persons shaking hands in court.

A poor laborer, near Wabash, Ind., whose wife and children had been two days without food, went to a mill in the neighborhood and asked credit for a small sack of corn meal. This was refused. He grabbed the bag and ran. On arriving at home, he hastily mixed some of the raw meal with water, and the family ate it uncooked, knowing that no time was to be lost. They had barely satisfied their hunger before a constable came in and arrested the thief.

William H. Deibert, of Leadingville, Pa. is wonderfully delicate and imperturbable. After eating a dinner in his usual slow manner, he pushed his chair back from the table and remarked: "Uncle Abe is hanging in the barn." The family rushed out and found that Abraham Deibert had indeed committed suicide. William said that he had not thought it best to spoil the meal for them, considering that the man was already past help when discovered.

Elkanah P. Stedman of Cincinnati heard that his daughter had appeared in a charity entertainment at Leominster, Mass., dressed in male costume. In his will, just admitted to probate, is found the following clause: "I have heretofore intrusted to her a larger share of my property than prudence justified. I shall not leave her anything. I heard she appeared before promiscuous assemblies dressed in men's clothing to excite the admiration of the audience, trying to raise money to pay a church debt. I cannot devote any more to such purposes.

An abandoned female infant was found on the floor of the ladies' retiring room at the Hobson's Bay railway station, near Melbourne, Australia, on October 21, and was removed to the Royal Park Industrial Schools by Constable Flannery. The child was partially clothed, and wrapped in a white calico bolster cover, to which was attached the following letter, written in pencil: "It is three weeks old, born at my parents' residence, far from here. For God's sake, keep my dear baby in safety. God keep it. Good by, dear. The father is named McGragh." Since then married men of the name of McGragh who have been near Melbourne of late years have found their lives a burden.

Rossi, the tragedian, does not like some of the American methods of theatrical management. "The spirit of greed," he says, "has devised the practice of advertising dramatic art and artists—sentiment and play and all—upon the fences in red letters, in the windows of the shops, and with the ringing of bells on canvas wagons. I think the announcement of a play in the newspapers and upon a programme is enough. That art which is dependent on the size and color of the pictures pasted upon the fence will never do much of value for the world. Before dramatic art reaches high attainment it must be taken away from managers' greed and from the fences. The sight of these things has made me sick at heart."

Actions for breach of promise are rare in Germany. A Miss Constance Kirschner recently brought action of this kind against her faithless swain, a goldsmith, named Mr. John Fundel, in which she sued for the fulfillment of his promise, or, alternatively, damages to the amount of $750. In the present state of the law in Germany, the court could not award the fair plaintiff any pecuniary compensation; but the defendant was formally adjudged to be guilty of breaking his promise, and, further, legally bound to marry his betrothed. This judgment having been duly communicated to all the matrimonial courts in the empire, Miss Kirschner has the satisfaction of knowing that if her truant lover will not marry her, he cannot marry any other lady in Germany.

Poetry.

HANDS ALL ROUND.

[Tennyson's latest patriotic ballad.]

First pledge our Queen, my friends and then
A health to England every guest;
He best will serve the race of men
Who loves his native country best!
May Freedom's oak forever last,
With larger life from day to day.
He loves the present and the past
Who lops the moulder'd branch away.
Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!
To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under Indian skies!
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman hold the helm!
Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!
To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

To all our statesmen, so they be
True leaders of the land's desire!
To both our Houses, may they see
Beyond the burough and the shire!
We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty State,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great!
Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound!
To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round.

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong,
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the days be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow
And gayly sing the lark;
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom;
We've pearls to string of gladness
On this side of the tomb.
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

Our Story Teller.

Did He Propose?

'I couldn't do it,' said Martyn Ellerslie, with a shudder. It was just the seductive hour before the gas jets are lighted and the window blinds are pulled down—the delicious twilight, when grate fires shine like burning masses of ruby, and people sitting beside them grow mildly confidential. It was snowing a little outside; all the better, for the click of the crystalized pearls against the glass filled up the silence and made the cosy warmth of the room luxuriously delightful. And Martyn Ellerslie's pleasant brown eyes fixed full on the fire, saw—no one can tell what or how much they saw!

'Suppose she should say no," he burst out, seemingly *apropos* to nothing at all.

'Suppose she shouldn't,' observed Guy Barnes, dryly.

'I tell you, old fellow, it's exactly like having a tooth pulled out. Your friends stand by and say, 'Be a man; it's nothing!' It isn't they who are under the doctor's forceps.'

'Complimentary to Miss Clen.'

'Nonsense. You know what I mean. But really and truly, I've tried and I can't do it.'

'Very well,' said Barnes, indifferently; 'then it is an understood thing that you are to live and die an old bachelor.'

'I didn't say that.'

'Oh, I beg pardon. You expect Fanny is going to propose to you; that's it.'

'You are a heartless miscreant,' Ellerslie cried out, half laughing half impatient, as he sprang to his feet and tossed the remnant of his cigar into the fire, 'and I shall not waste any more words upon you—unless, indeed you'll go round to the fair with me.'

'Where Fanny Clen has a stand? Not if I know it. The money market is rather tight with me just at present, and these fancy fairs are no better than a den robbers, where a defenceless young man is concerned.'

And Martyn Ellerslie went on his way alone.

The hall was all a glitter with gaslights and fragrant with flowers when he got there; the pretty feminine sparks, lurking each behind her well laden table, were all smiles and dimples, while the throng of victims ebbed and flowed around them.

Mr. Ellerslie found himself greeted with acclamations.

'You will take a share, Mr. Ellerslie?'

'Do please put your name down here, Mr. Ellerslie; there are only ten blanks left.'

'Oh, Mr. Ellerslie, you are the very one we are waiting for. I've kept seven for you—seven is always a lucky number.'

'Mr. Ellerslie! don't, pray, spend all your money until you have taken a share in this mammoth doll, with a trunk full of clothes.'

And thus our hero was flung hither and yon on the waves of the fair, drawing nearer, however, with every description, to the table over which shone the blue stars of Fanny Clen's eyes.

But when he got there he was smitten with a sudden silence.

Fanny looked wonderingly up.

'It's a fine evening,' he hazarded.

'Is it? asked Fanny. 'Why, I thought it was snowing!'

'So it is' said our hero, growing very red, and overturning with his elbow a crimson Venetian flask(for which he immediately had to pay a sovereign) 'I—I mean it isn't a very fine evening.'

'Oh!' said Fanny.

'Yes,' said Martyn, feeling acutely that he had made a donkey of himself.

Then he went away, and didn't see Fanny Clen again the whole evening—probably because she was the only person in the whole room that he cared a fig about seeing at all. But so unkind is fate to love and lovers.

Just as he was edging his way out of the place, in a very dispirited and dejected frame of mind, there was a rush and a flutter, and he heard his own name called in all the notes of the human gamut.

'What is it?' he asked, vaguely staring around him.

'You've drawn the big doll!' cried little Sibyl Percy, dancing up to him, and laying in his arms the huge waxen abomination, with its flossy yellow curls and imposing pink and white complexion; while somebody else brought the big trunk and little band-box, 'It's just like travelling with a wife,' said Sibyl, mischievously.

'But what the—ahem! what am I to do with it?' asked our bewildered hero.

'Give it to somebody,' said Sibyl, inwardly hoping he would act promptly on the suggestion and bestow the prize on her. 'Any one would be delighted to receive such a present.'

'Do you think she would?' asked Mr. Ellerslie, vacantly. And then he went away.

'Great stupid fellow!' cried Sibyl, spitefully, and she tripped back to her table.

'I never saw such a goose,' said Laura Barrington, who had three sisters of her own at home.

'But what am I to do with it?' said Martyn to himself, as he traversed the wintry gloom of the midnight streets. 'Oh, I have it!' I'll give it it to Fanny Clen and she can make a Christmas present of it to her little black eyed cousin!'

He laid the doll, rejoicing, on a sofa, and went to bed, sinking into dreamland just about the time that Fanny Clen was taking the hairpins out of her magnificent golden hair before the dressing bureau in her own appartment.

'Why, Fanny, what ails you?' cried Dora, her eldest sister. 'You're crying?'

'I'm so tired,' guiltily confessed poor Fanny.

And she wept herself to sleep, thinking how foolish she had been, and that of course Martyn Ellerslie didn't care a straw about her. Why should he?

Mr. Ellerslie rose the next morning full of his momentous resolve, and made such a toilet that the very landlady's little boy, seeing him go out with a big doll, neatly encased in her pasteboard box, under his arm, ejected, profanely,—

'Oh, my eye, what a swell!'

The black eyed little cousin admitted him. Yes, Cousin Fanny was at home—would he walk into the parlor?

And our hero, before he had fairly made up uis mind in what terms to bestow his gift, found himself bowing to a fair-headed vision in a sunny little room, surrounded by heads of cut flowers.

'How do you do, Mr. Ellerslie?' said Fannie, coloring and smiling; 'I am making bouquets, you see, for to night,'

'Exactly so,' said Martyn, and then he reflected how much more appropriate a remark he might have made and turned very red.

'Pray sit down,' said Fannie.

'I—I the fact is, Miss Clen,' said Mr. Ellerslie, plunging in sheer desperation into the midst of his subject; 'I have called—I hope you won't be vexed—you have only to say so if you don't like it.'

Fanny dropped her sprig of helli otrope, and looked up in surprise.

'I know it isn't of much consequence,' went on Martyn, turning the pasteboard box round and round in confusion, 'but if you'll accept it—I have known and esteemed you so long, and—'

The damask roses deepened on Fanny's fair face. It had come at last, then, the proposal she had anticipated so long and anxiously.

'Not of much consequence! Oh, Mr. Ellerslie!' she repeated reproachfully.

'Would you care for it?' he demanded, quite obvious in the embarrassment of the moment that he hadn't even named the gift.

'Care for it?' the tears sparkled in Fanny's eyes. 'When you know that I love you, Martyn.'

And she ran straight into the arms of our astonished hero.

When he went down the doorsteps he was an engaged young man, how and when he scarcely knew, himself. And, as fate would have it, the first personage against whom he stumbled was Guy Barnes.

"Hello!" said Guy. "What's up?"

"Don't speak so loud," said Ellerslie, passing his arm through that of his friend. "She's engaged to be my wife."

"Who is? The divine Fannie, the fairest of her sex?"

"Of course; who else should it be?"

"But I thought you couldn't screw your courage up to the proposing mark?"

"I didn't propose."

Guy Barnes started.

"You—didn't—propose! Then how could she have accepted you?"

"That's just what I can't exactly comprehend myself," said the puzzled lover. We are engaged—that is certain—but I can't for the life of me remember when or how I proposed."

"But of course you proposed," observed Guy. "People always do get a little flurried, you know."

"Do they? Well I suppose that was the case with me. But I don't remember—"

"Oh don't be such a ninny!" said Guy Barnes, impatiently.

"I wish I could remember just what I said, though," observed Martyn.

And even after he was duly married he never could quite recall whether he proposed or not. But as long as dear little Fannie was all his own, what did it signify?

A Mississippi Pilot's Story.

The passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback, who never told a lie in his life.

'Many alligators in the river?' inquired the stranger, after a look around.

'Not so many now, since they got to shootin' 'em for their hides and taller,' was the reply.

'Used to be lots, eh?'

'I don't want to tell you about 'em stranger,' replied the pilot, sighing heavily.

'Why?'

'Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, and that's sumthin' I never do. I can cheat at keerds,drink whiskey, or chaw poor terbacker, but I can't lie.'

'Then there used to be lots of 'em?' inquired the passenger.

'I'm most afraid to tell ye, mister, but I've counted 'leven hundred allygators to the mile from Vicksburg cl'ar down to New Orleans. That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at 'em.'

'Well, I don't doubt it,' replied the stranger.

"And I've counted 3,459 of 'em on one sand bar,' continued the pilot. "It looks big, but a Government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out.'

'I haven't the least doubt of it,' said the passenger, as he heaved a sigh.

'I'm glad o' that, stranger. Some fellers would think I am a liar, when I'm telling the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile!'

'Is that so?'

'True as Gospel, mister! I used to almost feel sorry for the cussed brutes, 'cause they'd cry out e'en most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em, as I said, and we hurt a pile more. I sailed with one Captain who allus carried a thousand bottles of liniment to throw over the wounded ones!'

'He did?'

'True as you live, he did. I don't 'spect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom, and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat an' purr like cats, an' look up and try a smile!'

'They would?'

'Solemn truth, stranger! And once when we grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around, got under her stern, and jumped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall: I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put aboard this boat.'

There was a painful pause, and after a while the pilot continued:

'Our ingines gin out once, and a crowd of alligators took a tow line and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg.'

'They did?'

'And when the news got along the river that Capt. Tom was dead,every alligator on the river daubed his left ear with mud as a badge of of mournin,' and lots of 'em pined and died.'

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn and replied:

'That's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, and I'll stick to the truth if this boat don't make a cent.'

At a dinner given in London in 1877 to Chief Justice Shea of the Marine Court,Sir(then Mr.)Theodore Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert, related to the Judge that the Queen once told him, when he called at Windsor Castle: 'I wished for you this morning,for you would have seen something that would have delighted you as a man of letters. The American poet Longfellow has been here. I noticed an unusual interest among the attendants and servants. I could scarcely credit that they so generally understood who, he was. When he took his leave they concealed themselves in places from which they could get a good look at him as he passed. I have since inquired among them, and am surprised and pleased to find that many of his poems are familiar to them. No other distinguished person has come here that has excited so peculiar an interest. Such poets wear a crown that is imperishable.'

A lady overheard her three servants discussing the merits of their respective lovers. "Well, I don't care what you say," spoke up Ellen, "my beau can beat them all, for he singsbase ball in the choir."

"Mr. Smith, father would like to borrow your paper; he only wants to read it." "Well go back and tell your father to send me his supper. Tell him I only want to eat it."

The Law of Courting.

A few days ago, in the supreme court of this state, Judge Paxson delivered a decision reversing one of the court below in a seduction case from Lackawanna county, in which he took the opportunity to administer some practical advice on the subject of courting. Frank Rice was tried for seduction under promise of marriage. At the trial it was testified that he met the young lady at church and offered his umbrella. He accompanied her that night and several other nights for about a year. Finally one evening he accomplished her ruin, on a road a little way out of town. She testified that he promised to marry her before she was seduced, but he denied this. It was shown that he had only been in her house four times during the whole year he was acquainted with her, and it was argued therefrom that this was not enough evidence to corroborate a promise of marriage. The judge below held substantially that any circumstances might corroborate the promise of marriage.

The supreme court, however, reverses this, Judge Paxson saying: "It was palpable error to instruct the jury that evidence to corroborate the prosecutrix in regard to the promise of marriage is no longer necessary. The act of March, 1860, expressly provides that the promise of marriage shall not be deemed established unless the testimony of the female seduced is corroborated by other evidence, either circumstantial or positive. The judge below also erred in charging, 'it is contended that this case requires the making of presents, the writing of love letters, and all such things that pass between young people, to make it out. But we have long passed that day, so far as courtship is concerned. One man may desire to court the girl he desires to make his wife in a secluded place, or he may desire to keep it quiet. Another may be in the habit of keeping company with a young lady and appear upon the public highway from time to time, so that all may see him; hence there is no standard. Each case must stand on its own four legs, as the parties built it up. This instruction was not calculated to aid the jury in arriving at a correct conclusion. In view of the character of of the evidence, it was not only inadequate but misleading and erroneous. The attentions from which the jury were permitted to infer a promise of marriage were of an equivocal character.

"The plaintiff in error had been in the house of the prosecutrix but four times, according to her own statement and that of her mother, and then only for a short time. He met her out in the evenings, sometimes at the church, walked home with her and left her at the gate. This is not the kind of intercourse that usually takes place between persons engaged to be married. It may tend to matrimony, but it is quite as likely to lead to something else. Circumstantial evidence of an engagement of marriage is to be found in the proof of such facts as usually accompany that relation. Among them may be found mentioned letters, presents, social attentions of various kinds, visiting together in company, preparations for housekeeping and the like. Decree reversed.

The Republicans of Jefferson county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for the one-legged veteran of Centre county, for Governor, and Major A. M. Brown of Allegheny for Supreme Judge. General Beaver is the coming Governor of Pennsylvania if the wishes of the Republican voters is consulted, bosses, independents, kickers, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding. He is the people's man and the fittest in Pennsylvania to-day for the position.

One of the great and ringing speeches of the last Presidential campaign was that of Colonel Bob Ingersoll, delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, three weeks before the election. Said the great orator:

I had rather trust a party than a man. If General Garfield dies, the Republican party lives; if General Garfield dies, General Arthur will take his place—a brave, honest and intelligent gentleman, upon whom every Republican can rely. [Applause.] And if he dies, the Republican party lives, and as long as the Republican party does not die the great republic will live. As long as the Republican party lives this will be the asylum of the world. Let me tell you, Mr. Irishman, this is the only country on the earth where Irishmen have had enough to eat. Let me tell you Mr. German, you have more liberty here than you had in the Fatherland. Let me tell you, all men, that this is the land of humanity. Oh! I love the old Republic, bound by the seas, walled by the wide air, domed by heaven's blue, and lit with the eternal stars. I love the Republic; I love it because I love liberty. Liberty is my religion, and at its altar I worship and will worship.

Nicholas Meibers, an old man, bought a quart of beer at Decatur, Ind., and sat down in the saloon to drink it, all by himself. Jonas Toomey told him that such conduct was unsocial and impolite; that he ought to treat all the persons present. Meibers made no reply, but continued drinking his beer, until Toomey brutally murdered him.

An old maid, not attractive, recently read in a temperance lodge an original poem entitled, "The lips that touch liquor can never touch mine," and the young men present gave her three cheers.

Introduction of Silk in England.

In 1564 the French began to cultivate the silk worm, and in the reign of Henry IV. the mulberry might be seen in extensive plantations. Curiously enough, James I. seems to have had ideas about introducing the industry into England. Perhaps the commercial character of this monarch has not been sufficiently appreciated. We know him chiefly for his antipathy to tobacco; but it would seem that he was the originator of the movement which the Hon. Mrs. Mitford is now so much interested in. Silk was indeed worn in England long before his time. How strange it is to read of a ball given in Kenilworth castle four hundred years ago, memorable because some of the wives of the peers wore on that occasion silk mantles. But these were imported mantles, and scarcely the home-made article, and yet Kenilworth castle is not so far from Coventry. But the great fame of Coventry belongs to a much later century. It is curious how the history of every English manufacture is sure to lead back to one great date—the date of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. If Louis XIV had known now he was aggrandizing England by this piece of treacherous diplomacy, 'the most Christian king,' might almost have become a Protestant. Long after the date of that Kenilworth ball,London became the great center of the silk trade of England, and the year of the Restoration there were forty thousand people at work in the city and its suburbs. But when the year of the revocation of the edict had come to a close there had settled down at Spitalfields a little colony of French Huguenot workmen, who were destined to produce by and by great commercial results for the country of their adoption. Hitherto there had been great hostility to foreign workmen employed in the silk trade. This hostility had dated back for several centuries. The importers were decribed as the king's enemies, the imported goods were defined in a statute of Edward IV.'s time 'in substance deceitful, and in regard of any man's occupation and profit, nothing worth.' The introduction of ribbons was absolutely prohibited by statutes re-enacted time after time as they expired, and finally the prohibition was made perpetual.

A Tale of Royalty.

M. Florian Pharaon tells us an amusing anecdote about King Humbert of Italy, who is as fond of shooting as was his royal father, Victor Emanuel. From time to time King Humbert, oblivious of all royal customs and court etiquette, separates himself from his suite,and gun in hand goes out alone in search of game, accompanied by his two favorite dogs. During one of his excursions he was met by a peasant, who looked on with admiration at the havoc the king had made among a covey of partridges. He did not know the monarch, and seeing him in the dress of an ordinary sportsman could not recognize him. He went up to him, complimenting him on his skill with his gun, and then told him that if he would come to his farm on the following morning at daybreak and kill a fox which had made several raids on his hen roost, he would not mind giving him a couple of francs for his trouble.

King Humbert kept his appointment, and was fortunate enough to kill the fox. The delighted peasant welcomed him on his return, called his wife and children out, and insisted on the king sharing their breakfast with them. At the end of the repast the peasant took leave of his visitor, pressing a two franc piece in his hand, which the king tossed up in the air and caught, declaring it was the first money he had ever earned. Two days afterward the peasant was surprised to see an officer in uniform ride up in an open carriage with presents from the king for his wife and children. He then learned to whom he owed his obligation, and was confused at the familiar manner in which he had hobnobbed with royalty.

Haydn's Portrait.

During the residence in England of Haydn, the celebrated composer, one of the royal princes commissioned Sir. Joshua Reynolds to paint his (Haydn's) portrait. Haydn went to the residence of the painter and gave him a sitting, but he soon grew tired. Sir Joshua, with his usual care for his reputation, would not paint a man of such distinguished genius with a stupid countenance, and, in consequence, he adjourned the sitting to another day. The same weariness and want of expression occurring at the next attempt, Sir Joshua communicated the circumstance to the commissioning prince,who contrived the following stratagem: He sent to the painter's house a pretty German girl who was in the service of the queen. Haydn took his seat for the third time, and, as soon as the conversation began to flag, a curtain rose, and the fair German addressed him in his native tongue with a most elegant compliment. Haydn, delighted, overwhelmed the enchantress with questions; his countenance recovered its animation, and Sir Joshua rapidly and successfully seized its traits.—*Exchange.*

That was a clever boy who, when he was given five shillings to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two shilling piece in it and told all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.

A Pretty Experiment.

Roll up a pamphlet, to make a tube about nine to twelve inches long and an inch or so across. Put this tube to your right eye, and look through at some object, attentively, keeping both eyes open. Now, hold up your left hand with its back towards you, and bring it near the lower end of the tube, looking at your hand with the left eye, while your right eye is fixed on something through the tube. If you hit the right position, which you can do, putting the edge of the hand against, not over, the lower end of the tube, you will be surprised to see very clearly the things beyond. It is a very easy, but most surprising little experiment, and will please old and young people. You will, of course, wish to know why this is so—why there seems to be a hole where there is none. We usually look at the same thing with two eyes, and the two images make one in our mind. Here we separate the two eyes in an unusual manner, and the mind brings together the circle made by the tube for one eye and the hand seen by the other, and make one of them. You can vary this in several ways. If, when looking through the hole in the hand, you stretch out the left thumb, so that it will be seen by the right eye through the tube, the thumb will appear to be directly across the hole in your hand. Instead of looking at your hand, use a card; make a black spot in the card as big as a half dime, and look at it as before; the black spot will appear to be floating in the centre of the hole, with nothing to hold it there. Another variation is to make a round hole in the card of the size of the half dime; look at this hole with the left eye, so that the real hole will appear exceedingly bright, and surrounded by a ring of shadow.

Amuse the Children.

Parents would spare themselves many an anxious, bitter moment, in after years, if, in the training of their children, they would direct more special attention to interesting and amusing them. Instead of making home a prison-house, as it were, where quiet must reign supreme,and all hilarity be suppressed, make it the one bright spot of all others, where joy may be unconfined. Teach them to be decorous in the presence of, and deferential to,their elders,but encourage them to laugh and be happy, and promote, as far as you may, all their schemes for enjoyment—not omitting timely cautions to be careful of their clothes and of the furniture. Furnish them the means of happily spending the hours with their parents at home, and when they grow older they will have learned to love home above all other places, and will have no occasion to seek pleasure elsewhere. Bear all this in mind, all you who have the care of children, and, in your declining years, you will have a stay and comfort in the companionship of your grown up sons and daughters, instead of, as is too often the case, perplexing your brains in vain surmises as to how and where they spend their evenings.

Some little time ago Miss Frances Power Conbe, who has so identified herself with the cause of anti vivisection, called on a distinguished man of science in London to endeavor by persuasive speech and viva voce argument to gain him over to her cause. Three points were observable in Miss Cobbe's outward presentment, namely, she had an ostrich feather in her bonnet, a bird of paradise on or near her muff. and she carried an ivory-handled umbrella. Consequently the distinguished man of science replied as follows: 'Madam, charity begins at home; when you have given up wearing ostrich feathers, which are plucked from the living bird, causing the most exquisite pain, and birds of paradise, which, in order to enhance their beauty and lustre, are skinned alive—when you have abjured the use of ivory, because you know that the tusks are cut out of the dying elephant's jaw—then, and then only, come and upbraid me with the cruelty of my operations. The difference between us is,madam,that I inflict pain in the pursuit of knowledge and for the ultimate benefit of my fellow creatures; you cause cruelty to be inflicted merely for your personal adornment.'

A large subscription has been recently raised in England for the restoration of the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. A kind of companion one has been commenced with great success by a Colonel of dragoons for the excavation of the ark of the covenant, at a place called Lirra in Ireland, 'as soon as the state of Ireland will permit.' The prospectus says that when Cyrus took the city, the Prophet Jeremiah escaped from his residence, about three miles above Jerusalem, with the ark and accompanied by two young princesses, to a vessel bound for Tyre. But the vessel, through adverse storms, drifted to the Irish coast. Here at Lirra one of the princesses died and was buried, and the ark was also buried for safety According to the Bible, to touch the ark is death, so it is to be hoped that the Colonel will take the first chance and not impose it on some poor Irish navy.

The proprietor of a bone-factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A man can't help being a Smith, but he can relieve the monotony of it by prefixing the names of Algernon St. Lawrence to it.

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S. D. RAY,
613 Auditor

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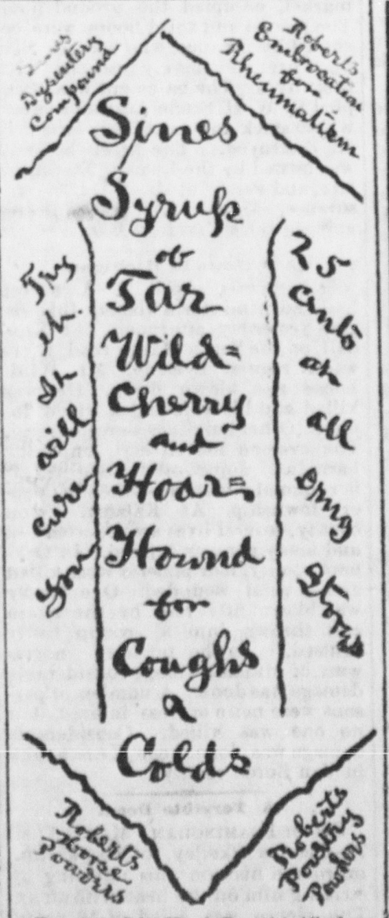

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DOWNS' ELIXIR.
N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable; the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz:
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the **Chest** and **Lungs.** In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION
is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all **morbid irritations** and **inflamation** from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces
and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but by removing the CAUSE, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.
Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.
DOWNS' ELIXIR.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS.
RAMBLES *THROUGH OUR COUNTRY.*
A new, fascinating, and exceedingly instructive Geographical Game that entertains both old and young.
AGENTS WANTED, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. Now is the time to take orders. Send for description and liberal terms. Address,
F. C. Bliss & Co., 454 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
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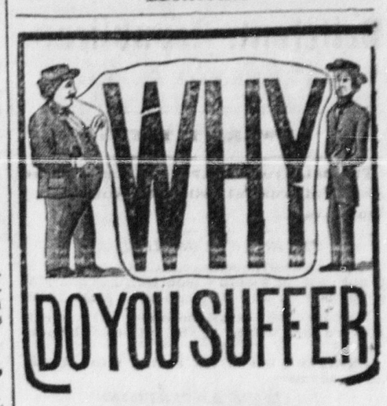
Medical.



With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so **pleasant,** so **certain,** and so **safe,** that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of
TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Anodynes,** the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the **BEST KNOWN REMEDY** for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price **50 cents** per bottle. Manufactured only by
F. POTTS GREEN, BELLEFONTE, PA

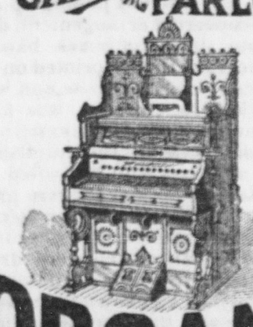
Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
6
Porous
—MEDALS,—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for
Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.
Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen,
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. A MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

BEATTY'S
CABINET OR PARLOR



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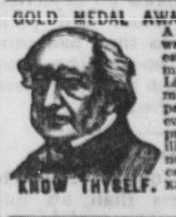
Beatty's BEETHOVEN Organ contains 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, 27 STOPS, Walnut or Ebonized Case, 5 Octaves, Metal Foot Plates, Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Handles and Rollers for moving, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, a NEW AND NOVEL REEDBOARD (patented,) ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Sales over 1000 a month, demand increasing. Factory working DAY and by 320 Edison's Electric Lights at NIGHT to fill orders
Price, Boxed, Delivered on board cars here, Stool, Book, &c., only **$90**
If after one year's use you are not satisfied return Organ and I will promptly refund the money with interest, nothing can be fairer
Come and examine the Instrument. Leave N. Y. City, Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries, 8.30 a. m. or 1 p. m. (fare, excursion only 62.85). Leave Washington at 1 or 6.30 p. m. arriving in N. Y. at 3.30 or 9 p. m. same day (for routes from Chicago, Richmond, Phila., Boston, &c., see "Beatty's Excursion Route Circular,") allowed to pay expenses if you buy; come anyway, you are welcome. **Free Coach with polite attendants meet all trains.** Other Organs $30, $40, $50 up. Pianofortes $125 to $1000. Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free. Address or call upon
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $3.00 to $15.00 per DAY BY SELLING
BOUGHTON'S ADJUSTABLE
MOSQUITO AND FLY-SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
Cheapest and best Screen in the market, and the best selling article to be had for the season. Send for terms and circulars to J. W. BOUGHTON,
1118 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Manufacturer of Wood Carpet, Parquet Floors, etc.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR



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who contracted disease of any kind, or received wounds even of the slightest character, can get a PENSION. Thousands now drawing pensions can get an increase under *new laws* and liberal rulings of the Department. Also $300 Bounty due soldiers of the late war. Send for laws and Important information. KOOKOGEY & CO. Box 647, Washington, D. C. **FREE** 4tf

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid or in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this t'p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

To insure insertion, advertisements MUST be in no later than Monday noon.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

County Republican Executive Committee, 1882.

Bellefonte, N W.,	Col D S Keller,	Bellefonte.
do S W.,	Maj H H Benner,	do
do W W.,	Col G A Bayard,	do
Howard bor,.....	H T Lucas,.....	Howard
Milesburg boro,....	Lyman T Eddy,....	Milesburg
Millheim boro,.....	Samuel D Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg boro,...	Wm E Irwin, ...	Philipsburg
Unionville boro,...	Benjamin Rich, ...	Fleming
Benner twp,.....	Jos Marshall,.....	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jno M Wagner,...	Milesburg
Burnside,.....	Wm Stewart, Jr,	Moshannon
College,.....	Wm Thompson, Jr,	Lemont
Curtin	Wm Robb,.....	Howard
Ferguson, O P.....	Cyrus Goss	Pine Gr've Mills
do N P.....	A M Clawson,..	Rock Springs
Gregg, O P.....	R H Duncan,....	Spring Mills
do N P.....	Emanuel Smith,	Spring Mills
Haines.....	M M Musser.....	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon.....	J P K Gray.....	Stormstown
Harris.....	Wm McFarlane,	Boalsburg
Howard.....	Wm I Leathers.....	Mt Eagle
Huston	Jno C Henderson.....	Julian
Liberty.....	Daniel B Kunes...	Eagleville
Marion.....	Capt S H Bennison,...	Walker
Miles	Simon Spangler,	Rebersburg
Patton	S T Gray.....	Buffalo Run
Penn	David Kimport.....	Millheim
Potter, O P.....	B D Brisbin.....	Centre Hall
do N P.....	W J Thompson,	Potters M'ls
Rush.	Jno A Mull.....	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe.....	Dr J P Glenn.....	Snow Shoe
Spring.....	Capt A Mullen.....	Bellefonte
Taylor.....	John T Fowler.....	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley.....	Fleming
Walker	J C Zimmerman,	Hublersb'g
Worth.....	Thos Weston.....	Port Matilda

D. H. HASTINGS, Chairman.
WILBUR F. REEDER, } Secretaries.
J. I. HAGERMAN, }
JOHN P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Fraud at the Polls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—An important decision has been rendered in the election fraud cases on trial here in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Bryant. These cases arose out of the Presidential election. It is charged that the managers of the election in the different polling places, by preconcerted arrangement, dropped into the ballot-boxes handfuls of Democratic tickets printed on thin paper, called tissue ballots, and when the polls were closed it was found that hundreds of tickets were in the boxes in excess of the number of names of voters who had voted.

The Republican tickets were printed on stiff paper, and as the election officers were all Democrats nothing but Republican tickets were drawn out, because it was no trouble for the blindfolded persons to tell the difference, and thus the Republicans were defrauded out of many thousands of votes. After the polls were closed and the votes counted, the tickets and returns were sent to the Commissioners of Election, whose duty it was to compute the returns and forward them to the Governor. In many instances, the Commissioners, without any warrant of law or authority, threw out the polls giving the Republican maiorities, and refused to correct the returns.

The cases were called for trial this week and the United States attorneys moved for leave to file the amendments. This was resisted by the counsel for the defendants, and after argument the Judges decided to permit amendments to be filed, but not the counts for conspiracy, on the ground that no conspiracy counts had been filed with the original. The District-Attorney then stated that he would announce on Monday whether or not he would proceed with the trial of the Richland cases on the original information or ask leave to file a new one. The counsel for the accused then said they would make no objection to the array of grand and petit jurors in this case as they had proposed, but would reserve the right to argue the question in other cases when they were called.

A Noted Fenian Escapes.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from Dublin reports than an important Fenian has escaped in an American vessel. He was closely pursued by the police but they were unable to arrest him.

Vanderbilt's Suicide.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The coroner's jury to day rendered a verdict that the late Cornelius J. Vanderbilt came to his death from suicide committed under temporary mental depression.

A Western Cyclone

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7.—A Topeka, Kansas, special says: A cyclone started south of the Arkansas river, near Raymond, Rice county, last night, and moved in a northerly direction. It prostrated the telegraph poles when it crossed the Sante Fe railroad track. John Wilson's house was blown down; Mrs. Wilson was killed, and a Mrs. Parker was fatally injured. Several other large houses were demolished. Proceeding north, the storm struck the new town of Chase and demolished twenty-two of the twenty six buildings in the place, blew the cars from the track, and did other damage. Mr. Reid, a hotel keeper, was killed and his wife fatally hurt. Another woman and child were killed about the same time. The cyclone, with a veritble water spout, passed through the eastern part of the state later in the day but did little damage, except by drowning out stock. At E. B. Lawrence's farm the water was sucked out of the wells.

The cloud as it approached Chase was funnel shaped, whirling and twisting with fearful velocity. All the inhabitants of Chase were more or less hurt. Among the losers are Eckler Brothers, store room destroyed with $2,000 worth of goods; Ed. Shaltens, store room and residence, loss $3,000; Sutton, Swisher & Dupree, store room and lumber, several thousand dollars; George F. Miller, new two-story business house, $1,800; Congregational church, $1,500. Reid's hotel was blown down and the Methodist church, dedicated on Sunday last, was twisted one-quarter round and badly wrecked. Several houses were overturned. Muscott Brothers store was damaged and the stock ruined. Spire's drug store was blown off its foundation. The depot was unroofed and several parties killed, but their names were not given. The people are living in box cars and are destitute.

A special from Clyde Station, Mich., reports a terrible hurrican near Highland Station, on the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, south of Holly, early last night. The extent of the damage is unknown, as the telegraph line was blown down on the railroad. The agent walked to Clyde to send what he knew. The dwelling of a man named Crandall was blown down. Crandall and one child were killed and a daughter was severely injured. A guest of Mrs. Taylor, of Pontiac, was also killed, and several other persons were injured. The hurricane covered an area of less than half a mile wide, but leveled everything in its path.

There are also reports of high winds and heavy rains in the vicinity of Keokuk and along the Wabash and Rock Island roads, and in Coma, at Keosarque, and in Huneston, Iowa, and Asthon, Missouri. At these four places the damage was very severe, but fuil particulars are wanting because telegraphic communication is cut off.

Anti-Jewish Troubles.

VIENNA, April 8.—The Russian secret police have warned the government of a plot of the Nihilists for extensive outrage and massacre at Moscow on the occasion of the proposed coronation, and recommended it take place elsewhere and on another date. It is believed that the recent reports that the Nihilists are quieting down were delusive and that the state of affairs is more dangerous than ever.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch in the *Daily News* from Vienna says: It is stated that the attacks upon the Jews of Southern Russia have recommenced. In one city the Jewish shops were set on fire with petroleum.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Central News* says: Because of the activity of the Nihilists of Moscow the question of holding the coronation of the Czar elsewhere is being seriously discussed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The *Golos* reports that corps have been sent from Odessa, Bender and Nicolaieff to the town and district of Ananieff, on account of disturbances created by peasants. On the 2d instant, which was a market day, an attack was made on the shops and houses belonging to the Jews at Welegojulawo, twenty-five versts from Ananieff, and thirty shops and eighty houses were destroyed.

The *Official Messenger*, which generally denies reports of disturbances or says they are exaggerated, confirms this report and says thirty arrests have been made in connection with the riot.

Congressman Allen Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Thomas Allen, of Missouri, who has been lying ill at the Arlington Hotel for several weeks, died at 3 o'clock this morning. He was a resident of St. Louis and had a national reputation as a railroad man, his chief interest having been prominently identified with transportation enterprises. He was born in Massachusetts, studied law in New York, went to Washington in 1837, established *The Madisonian* and became printer for the House and subsequently for the Senate. He went to St. Louis in 1812 and became interested in railroad enterprises. He took the first locomotive across the Mississippi, in 1852. He was a railroad president for twenty years, served in the State Legislature and was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress. He soon retired from active business, except that which appertains to farming and large real estate holdings.

Jesse James' Funeral.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 6—Jesse James was buried this afternoon and an immense crowd was present.

Cabinet Gossip.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Teller visited the Interior Department this morning and conferred for some time with Mr. Kirkwood relative to the business of the office. The new Secretary requested Mr. Kirkwood to remain in charge of the Department until Wednesday next. Mr. Teller has considerable private business to attend to before he can settle down in his new position. On Thursday of next week Mr. Kirkwood expects to leave Washing for Iowa.

There is any amount of gossip here about the nomination of Mr. Chandler. The new Secretary of the Navy had an interview with ex Secretary Blaine this evening, and he was seen at Mr. Blaine's house last night. These visits are construed to mean that there is no ending of the friendly relations that have heretofore existed between these two gentlemen. Upon the slight circumstance of these visits is based the report that Mr. Chandler will be the messenger of peace between the Stalwart and Independent factions, and that the President has selected the New Hampshire politician mainly for the purpose of securing his influence with Blaine Republicans to bring about a reconciliation. Mr. Chandler has won his greatest political laurels heretofore as an active agent in political warfare rather than in the paths of peace, and his friends doubt whether he has undertaken any such contract as the gossip of a few politicians would seem to indicate. Although there will be a fight made against Chandler's confirmation, it is not now doubted but that he will pull through the Senate safely. No person nominated by any President for a Cabinet position in the history of the country has even been rejected by the Senate. A new precedent will hardly be established at this late day.

Railroading in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 6.—A train with 800 emigrants is frozen in three miles from the nearest source of supply. Provisions are being carried to it by a relief train. It will be three or four days before the train can be got out. Capt. Kirwan, who returned partly on foot and partly by sleigh, says a man is dying in the train, and that it is piteous to hear little children crying for bread during the night. A barrel of biscuit and one cheese were discovered on board and were dealt out. There is no danger of starvation, but the fuel may give out.

On the St. Paul line, near Crookston, five miles of the road are submerged, and there is no sign of traffic being resumed. It is not advisable for emigrants to start for a week yet.

An accident has occurred on the Canada Pacific Railway, between this city and Portage La Prairie, in which an employee named Stoddard lost his life, and another named Eraser received a severe fracture of the leg, which will necessitate amputation. The snow plough jumped the track, and a passenger train smashed into the caboose, in which sat Stoddard and Fraser. The caboose was fairly telescoped by the engine.

Fire in Danbury.

DANBURY, Conn., April 6.—The Pahquioque Hotel and the block adjoining were burned at about 3 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in Marsh & Fay's cigar store, next to the hotel, and is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The flames spread rapidly to the hotel building, and were soon beyond the control of the firemen. The adjoining block was occupied by Cole & Stevens' meat market, Marsh & Fay, cigar store, and M. Wheeler, market, occupied the ground floor. The second and third floors were occupied by families, who lost all their furniture, and barely escaped with their lives. The basement was occupied by W. H. Scofield, carpet weaver, whose stock and machinery is nearly all destroyed. The hotel building was owned by the Lyman Keeler estate, and valued at about $12,000; insurance, $5,000. The other losses will aggregate about $10,000.

A Cyclone in Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, April 7.—A severe hail and wind storm visited this region yesterday afternoon. At Kendall, on the South Haven road, there was a regular cyclone. Mr. Wilds house was blown down. He was killed and his wife and a friend injured. Other buildings were unroofed. The cyclone moved east, unroofing barns, and doing other damage. It is rumored a man was killed in Cooper township. At Kalama, Eaton county, several lives are reported lost and many persons injured. In Oakland county, four persons were killed and several wounded. One family was blown fifty rods by the storm and thrown into a swamp badly bruised. In the territory northwest of Midland village considerable damage was done. A number of persons were more or less injured, but no one was killed. Considerable damage was done near Keaseaubna in Van Buren county.

A Terrible Deed.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., April 7.—Patrick Skelley, of Hopkinton, murdered his son this morning by striking him on the head with an ax. The victim was a lad of 16 years. Skelley twice attempted to kill himself, and is believed to be insane through brooding for a long time over the death of another son. Skelley was arraigned in the district court this morning, and pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. He freely expressed his sorrow. The justice gave him an opportunity to change his plea, but he did not do it. He was taken to the house of correction to await trial.

The Kansas Butcher.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—The police authorities here believe they have at last captured old man Bender, the Kansas butcher. The arrest was made last Tuesday afternoon, but the police have kept the affair secret. The circumstances of the arrest are as follows: Herman H. Green, a German, who resides in this city, was formerly a private in the Sixth United States infantry, and in 1871 was stationed at Osage station, Kansas, seven miles from which John Bender and his family resided. He saw Bender several times every week, as the latter brought his vegetables to camp to sell, and knew him well. Last Monday he saw three men in a skiff on the river in North St. Louis, one of whom he declared to be John Bender.

Police were informed, and the men were arrested. Two of them gave the names of August Kloots and Charles Hammond. The man supposed to be Bender gave his name as John Baelis. His two companions stated they lived in Osage county, Mo., had come down the river intending to go to Arkansas. They met the old man who called himself Baelis a few weeks ago, and he wanted to accompany them, and finally they consented. Kloots and Hammond were released, and Baelis has been held in confinement ever since. Green is a man of good character and antecedents, and the police believe his statements. Developments are expected.

Burned.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—At 12:40 this morning an alarm was sounded for fire, which was discovered in the roof above the altar of St. Xavier's Roman Catholic church, on Sycamore street. Everything of a combustible nature about the building was burned and only the walls and tower remain standing this morning, and they are badly shattered. The church belonged to the society of Jesuits. The building and contents cost nearly $150,000. Insurance about $20,000. How the fire started is a matter of conjecture.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Try Harry Green's boss cigars.

—Hear Robert Graham, the renowned temperance evangelist, in the Episcopal church on Thursday evening.

—What a good thing it is that April comes in the spring. This kind of weather would not do at all in harvest time.

—The hand-organ man put in his appearance yesterday and was immediately surrounded by admiring youngsters.

—It is becoming fashionable in Boston for the ladies of the house to do the cooking, and it is becoming fashionable in Centre county to cook Sechler & Co's meats and to use their spices, coffee and tea. No place in the world like Sechler's to obtain a good article.

—The *Saratogian* points out, as a fruitful cause for strikes, the restlessness and discontent of poor workmen, who desire to be placed upon an equality with those who are more skilful or more industrious. "In fact this is probably next in importance to the agitation of lazy demagogues, who wish to pose as friends of the workingmen for selfish purposes of their own. A little more independence and common sense would prevent these foolish outbreaks, which are productive only of mischief. A respectful demand for more pay or less work is all right, but that is a different thing from the attempt to coerce an employer by interrupting his business. The latter makes a dead loss to all concerned, whatever the result, and no intelligent and self respecting man should allow himself to be made the dupe of these idle knaves."

No, never give up the job you have got, until you can get a better one and then give a reasonable notice to your old employer, and all the time buy your groceries and meats of Sechler & Co., and you will be happy.

A Great Success.

The grand opening of the great Boston Clothing House in Major Reynolds' Block, opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa., took place as stated in our columns before, on Saturday morning last. The opening of that concern was a great success in every respect. Crowds of people were thronging to that establishment from early in the morning till late in the evening, and everyone seemed happy except those who could not be waited upon on account of the rush. We can honestly say that never before has such a fine stock of clothing, boots and shoes, and everything in the line of men's and boys' wear, been offered at such extremely low prices, in this section, as that concern is selling them. We never have tried that House, but are satisfied that Bellefonte is in need of such a concern, and it won't be long that people from fifty miles around will find that it will pay them well to come to Bellefonte and buy their clothing boots and shoes at the great Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block, opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15-2w.

A Work of Thrilling Interest.

NEW YORK BY SUNLIGHT AND GASLIGHT. A WORK DESCRIPTIVE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN METROPOLIS. BY JAMES D. MCCABE.

Messrs. Douglass Brothers, Philadelphia, have just published one of the most interesting, thrilling and attractive books of the day, bearing the above title. It is comprised in one large octavo volume of 640 pages; is illustrated with over 100 fine, new engravings on wood, of famous localities, scenes and incidents of life in New York; is clearly printed on fine paper, and is elegantly and tastefully bound. The book is from the pen of James D. McCabe, the well-known author, whose long residence in New York, and intimate knowledge of the life and ways of that city have fully qualified him to make this, his latest production, a brilliant and vivid picture of the Great American Metropolis.

The book is as facinating as a novel, and fully attests the reality of the oft-quoted saying that "Truth is stranger than fiction." The author draws no fancy sketch, but presents to his readers an accurate picture drawn from real life. He introduces us to all kinds of people; the high and the low, the good and the bad. He presents to us the world of fashion; lays bare the follies and frivolities of Fifth avenue and the Upper Ten, and by a change of scene conducts us through the slums of Baxter street and the Five Points, and the dark dens of Wall street. In the brilliant pages of this remarkable book we are brought face to face with every phase of New York life. We are made acquainted with the ways of the Bulls and Bears of Wall street; the tricks of the sharpers and swindlers who flourish in the Metropolis; the terrible lives of the Lost Sisterhood; the devious devices of thieves, river pirates, gamblers, tramps and adventurers; the police and fire departments, detectives, pawnbrokers, politicians, merchants, clergymen, actors and actresses, editors, public men, and all the various people who make up the most remarkable phase of our civilization. The splendors and attractions of the great city are glowingly described. Its marble palaces, great houses of trade, swift, rushing, elevated railway trains, stately churches, grand streets, gorgeous theatres, and terrible prisons appear before us as in life. And the darker side of the city; its vile dens, low haunts, resorts of crime and vice, gandy dance halls, and sources of temptation and danger, are sketched with equal fidelity.

The work, covering so wide a field, and abounding in such startling contrasts, cannot fail to be deeply interesting to all classes of readers. It is full of useful and valuable information, and abounds in eloquent warnings against the dangers which are so alluring to strangers. It is, in short, New York in miniature, and offers to the reader an opportunity of obtaining a better acquaintance with the great city than could be gained by anything short of a long residence in it. It is written from an elevated standpoint, and is pure in tone while dealing with the darkest features of city life. We cordially commend it to our readers as the best description of New York in print.

The low price at which the book is issued brings its within the reach of all, and no one who wants to know New York as it really is should fail to buy it. It is sold by subscription only, and offers agents a rare chance to make money rapidly. See advertisement in another column.

Tested and Found Worthy.

In order to bring more fully before the notice of the people the value of a true and tried remedy, we hereby give the following reliable testimonial from one of the many who have been cured and whose reputation for veracity cannot be questioned.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 20, '82.

SWEDISH BITTERS CO.—

Gentlemen: I have suffered with dyspepsia and its horrible effects for many years. Have spent hundreds of dollars with physicians and in patent medicines, with no avail. I have been unable to eat meats of any kind, and could not retain water on my stomach, and could not sleep at nights. I was induced to procure and try a bottle of your Swedish Bitters, and can conscientiously say its use was followed by beneficial results. I can now sit down and enjoy a hearty meal of meats and vegetables of any kind, and have gained sixteen pounds in three weeks, and can cordially recommend it to others. Yours respectfully,

AUGUSTUS PREHL,
Proprietor of Woodbury City Coach Line, Prehl's Livery and Accommodation Stables. 15-4t

—"Restore the fractional currency," says one exchange. "Drive out the three cent bits," says another. "Give us greenbacks or we die," yells a third. "No more trade dollars," bellows another. "Who wants the little yaller dollar?" asks another poverty-stricken son of Adam who hasn't seen one for a month. Like General Grant, we are willing to take anything. But if there are those who are troubled with a superabundance of "daddy dollars," or "yaller dollars," or any other kind of good passable stuff, let them take it to Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, and buy with it some of the goods he keeps which are better than money because you can eat them, and eat them with a relish because they are good, always good—in fact, the very best. Try them and see if what we say is not exactly so.

—We have been requested to call a meeting of the voters of the north ward for the purpose of electing three delegates to attend the tax payers' convention to be held in the Court House, Bellefonte Pa., April 21, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. We hope some of the citizens will take the matter in charge and fix upon a time and place.

Quit buying humbug medicines. If you are not well, take PERUNA. If costive, MANALIN.

Had very sore eyes, almost blind. Peruna cured me. A. BENDER, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

For three years my son was sore all over. Peruna cured him. J. NEUENSCHWANDER, S. S. Pittsburg.

The person that annoys the minister or lecturer and the congregation or audience by continually hacking and coughing should either remain at home or take a dose of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound before he leaves it.

A thorough and safe remedy is DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them.

"When I publicly testified that I had been cured of a terrible skin humor by the Cuticura Remedies, I did so that others might be cured, and do not regret the time given to answering inquiries."—Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston.

We are all more or less subject to coughs and colds at this season—if you should be afflicted with either, remember that Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound is the quickest and most effectual cure.

CATARRH—Relief in five minutes in every case; gratifying, wholesome relief beyond a money value. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical and permanent. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Complete for $1.

Relief from Gravel.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 20, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has given me permanent relief from gravel.

W. E. HAWLEY.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are sinking into their graves, when Parker's Ginger Tonic would begin, with the first dose, to bring vitality and strength back to them.—*Sun.*

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorant of mind and body. See other column.

There are many persons to-day suffering from Rheumatism who could as well be enjoying the pleasures of their friends were it not for their lack of confidence. Thousands of cures have been, and are being, performed every year by the use of Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure. Try it, and you will be pleased with its result.

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph Inman, Station D., New York City 14 1 26t

Cured by the Use of a Single Bottle.

Christian Waserbaugh, Green Camp, Ohio, writes: I have been a terrible sufferer with Piles for five years, and after trying various cures without relief, I was induced by Mr. C. L. Patten, our druggist, to try a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, and am happy to say that by the use of one single bottle, I am fully cured, and for the first time in five years, free from that terrible disease, the Piles. For the benefit of suffering humanity, I cheerfully add this, my testimony.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, '80.

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCHE.

Hay Fever.

MESSRS. White & Burdick, Druggists, Ithaca N. Y.—I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to relieve all persons suffering with Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from the same complaint; have had great relief by using the Balm. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely have been cured. T. Kenney, Dry Goods Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1880.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23, 1880.

I have suffered for eight years with Hay Fever. During July, this year, I resorted to Ely's Cream Balm, and have been entirely free from the Fever since the first application. I can recommend it as a cure. Edward C. Hillman, at the New Jersey State Arsenal.

—The raw state of the atmosphere on Sunday and the subsequent light fall of snow leads to the conclusion that old man Winter has been fooling around "Gentle Annie" with his eye on that lap. Such, however, will not be tolerated at this time of the year.

—A handsome display of the new patterns in matched table linens, cloths and napkins is exhibited by Valentines & Co's stores. These goods are in many patterns and shades with beautiful borders. It will be a pleasure to show the goods.

—Cretons, lace curtains, window shades of all descriptions, matts, rugs and everything else in house furnishing goods, at Guggenheimer's carpet store.

—CARPETS! CARPETS! Just received at Guggenheimer's new carpet emporium, the second invoice of the newest styles and best designs of carpets.

—For a nobby suit of clothes go to Guggenheimer's.

If you have no PERUNA pamphlet get one immediately. Address S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, O.

Sensible Advice.

Do not allow skepticism to overrule your better judgment when an article of true merit is placed before you. If you are dyspeptic or your kidneys and liver are affected, delay no longer; procure a bottle of Swedish Bitters, the infallible remedy. It will do more for your case than we can say about it. See advertisement and testimonial in this paper. 15-4t

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"WHAT is Bright's disease? Its Curability," is the name of a valuable and handsome cloth bound book, with illustrations, by Seth Pancoast, M. D. The book is a very sensible one, and gives good advice to those suffering with this peculiar disease, describes its symptoms and shows what causes the disease, and at the same time proves that it is not incurable, as many believe. It is a book that could be studied with advantage by all. Published by S. Pancoast, M. D., 917 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

WE are in receipt of the April number of the handsome new magazine—the *Oriental Casket*—published at Philadelphia, by L. Lum Smith, and edited by Emerson Bennett. It is a 16-page magazine, printed in good clear type on the best of paper, and its whole make-up gives it a neat and artistic appearance, which will rank it among the "upper ten" and if we are not mistaken will prove a formidable rival to the leading magazines of America. It is a casket containing none but the purest gems, and an honor to the city which gave it birth.

CHAPLAIN CLARK, of the U. S. Training Ship *Portsmouth*, will have a story in the WIDE AWAKE entitled, "Lost in Pompeii," giving a young midshipman's adventures among the sewers and yet buried mansions of Pompeii.

IN an early number of the WIDE AWAKE will appear a very fully illustrated paper concerning the Zuni Indians, from the pen of Fred A. Ober, the well known Mexican traveler.

THE new SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN offices are admirably chosen for active business. Here in addition to the issuing of their interesting publications, Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsmen, prepare specifications and drawings for American and Foreign Patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (we hope every one of them may do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent, free. Messrs. Munn & Co. have had over thirty-five years' experience in the business.

BETTY AND THE BABY.—The people are reading with much interest the varying opinions concerning Sergeant Mason and his sentence of imprisonment. A Philadelphia correspondent visited the Sergeant's wife, "Betty," and her baby, and found them in need of money. When this fact was known hundreds of contributions were showered upon the family, and the people seem to be interested in their welfare. S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, have just issued a pretty song, entitled "Betty and the Baby." It is having a large sale. The melody and words are good—in fact it is worthy of a place in your musical portfolio. Send for it. Price, 35 cents

THE WAVERLY MAGAZINE.—This popular periodical has sixteen large pages, size 11 by 15 inches, set in small type, and contains double the reading of any other weekly literary paper in the country. It will contain no advertisements, but be filled with stories, music, poetry, anecdotes, enigmas, etc. The music will consist of anthems, songs, dances and marches, which in one year will be worth at least $12. It is the cheapest and best family paper in America. Terms—one year, $4.00; six months, $2.00; three months $1.00. Sixteen back numbers, all different, will be sent, post paid to any address for $1.00. Try it, if only for three months. Address Waverly Magazine, lock box 172, Boston, Mass.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

Fifty cents enclosed in a letter and mailed to JOHN D. WATTLES, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, with a request that the *Sunday School Times* be sent to you, will result in your receiving that paper for three months. *The Sunday School Times* is a large 16 page weekly paper, and is used by many thousand teachers. You will at least wish to try it for three months, if you are not already a subscriber. At the end of three months, if you feel that your investment has not been a good one, the publisher will send the money back to you. *The Scholars' Quarterly*, published at the same office, would help your scholars. Its beautiful double-page colored map is alone worth the price of the book. Send seven cents for a specimen copy.

Do you know of any better time to attend to all this than *just now* as you read this notice?

In writing, please mention the paper. 14 15 1m

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. J. G. Larimer and the Hon. J. K. Runkle, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of March, A. D., 1882, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April next being the 24th day of April, 1882, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1882, and in the one hundred and sixth year of the independence of the United States.

THOMAS J. DUNKEL, Sheriff.

15-4t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Riter, deceased, late of Liberty township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. CLARK, } Executors.
MISS D. J. RITER. }

BLANCHARD, Feb. 12, 1882.

Sales.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 AND 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed to the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D., 1882, at one o'clock p. m.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
BENNER TOWNSHIP.			
2		John Davis	$ 1 23
50		J D Harris	2 05
50		J J Lingle	2 05
100		Wm Humes (owner)	4 10
50		Charles Shuey (owner)	2 05
BOGGS TOWNSHIP.			
397	145	D Carscadden	35 73
305	112	John Cochran	27 45
12	63	Roland Curtin	1 08
143		Ann Deal	12 87
433	163	Wm Gray	38 97
431	137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433	163	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433	163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40	Wm Hood	37 62
150		Moses Hood	19 58
150		Sarah Lane	13 50
433	163	David Lewis	39 17
181		J M Lucas & J P Packer	16 28
300		Frank McCoy	27 00
¾ of 196		Packer & Lucas	9 85
BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.			
415		James Black	6 25
433	163	Robt Brady	6 53
433	163	Wm P Brady	13 25
433	163	John Brady	6 53
433	163	Alexander Bell	26 42
433	153	Wm Bingham	64 97
415		John Boyd	12 70
433	163	John Byers	25 97
433	163	Wm Cook	13 25
433	163	John Cowden	13 25
433	163	Wm Dewart	6 53
433	163	John Dewart	6 53
433	163	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433	163	Sam'l M Fox	13 00
433	163	Robert Gray	6 53
433	163	Wm Gray	6 53
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433	163	Alexander Greaves	13 00
433	163	Chas Goben	6 53
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 00
433	153	George Harrison	64 97
433	163	John Housel	13 25
433	153	Pierson Hunt	64 97
433	163	Alexander Hunter	26 42
433	163	John Kidd	6 53
415		Nathaniel Levy	12 44
433	163	John Lyon	13 25
433	153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo Mead	64 97
200		Wm Miller	6 60
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 00
433	153	John Nicholson	64 97
216	83	Jeremiah Parker	6 44
433	153	Andrew Petit	64 97
433	163	Henry Shaffer	13 25
433	163	Sam'l Scott	13 00
415		John Shym	12 47
415		Sarah M Talman	12 47
433	153	Tench Francis	64 97
433	163	James Towers	6 53
415		Joseph J Wallace	5 65
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 00
415		John Wetzel	12 30
415		Jacob Weidner	50 64
433	163	Bird Wilson	13 00
433	163	Sam'l Young	26 42
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 00
CURTIN TOWNSHIP.			
434		Robert Ainesley	20 83
415		Charles Allen	7 20
376		Sam'l Baird	9 01
185		Wm P Brady	17 76
337		Lindley Coats	8 04
150		Paul Custer	3 61
30		John Curtin	4 32
71	131	Roland Curtin	16 11
434	163	Abijah Davis	41 55
¾ of 311		Peter Dehaven	11 37
106		Joseph Devling	5 07
434		Joseph Devling	20 85
135		Henry Donald	25 92
¾ of 311		Cadwalader Evans	11 37
415		Wm Elliott	19 93
415		Esh r Eddy	59 33
415		R bert Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gilbert	59 84
360		Martha Godfrey	86 40
360	142	John W Godfrey	28 80
120		Peter Hahn	2 88
415		Susan Hahn	9 97
433	120	Chas Hall	5 91
60		Ed Hallowell	8 64
433		Joseph Higby or Bigbe	41 55
142		Thomas Humphrey	3 39
20		James Irwin	14 61
380¾		Joseph Kelso	36 48
403		Rebecca Kelso	38 67
400		Joseph Kelso	19 20
200		Mary Lane	14 49
150		Sarah Lane	43 20
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
70		John S Mason	6 72
415		John McCauley	14 40
200		Philip Meyers	28 80
100		Simon Meyers	14 40
420	48	Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48	Valentine Meyers	60 48
196		James Miller	14 13
400		Wm P Mitchell	19 20
434		Wm P Mitchell	20 75
220		Wm P Mitchell	19 56
290		John P Mitchell	13 92
313	112	Ellis L Orvis	15 02
434		J W Packer	20 83
42		J W Packer	2 03
15		J W Packer	37
326		J W Packer	15 63
100		Wm M Packer	5 28
53		Cline Quigley	1 44
110		Peter Smith	12 00
433	153	Sam'l Scott	41 55
433	163	Mary Tallman	20 85
200		Richard Tunis	4 80
200		Richard Tunis	3 84
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
160		Jonathan Willis	3 80
415		Casper Wister	86 40
433	163	James White	31 18
461		Wm Yardley	11 04
FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.			
150		A Barion Sleat (owner)	11 25
GREGG TOWNSHIP.			
130		Robert Askin	4 81
40		James Barber	1 48
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	27
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
400		Wm Logan	14 80
130		John Mercer	3 80
400		John Painter	14 80
400		Wm Taggert	14 80
400		Davis Taggert	14 80
HAINES TOWNSHIP.			
400		Thomas Barr	6 50
406	60	Margaret Barr	6 60
313		John Barron	2 25
87		John Barron	82
400		James Barr	6 50
406	60	Mary Barr	6 60
400	60	Ebenezer Branham	3 25
246		Henry Beck	2 33
400	60	John Bell	3 25
154		Henry Beck	2 87
344	16	John Bolinder	5 60
338	60	Henry Bolinder	5 52
325	60	Frederick Bolinder	5 30
313	60	Adam Bolinder	5 12
400	60	John Boyle	3 25
400	60	Thomas Carstance	3 25
406		John Craig	3 28
400	60	John Darr, Jr	3 25
408	78	John Darr	3 30
408	70	Leonard Darr	3 30
382	163	Peter Epler	12 45
438		Andrew Epler	14 23
181		Jacob Fees	1 47
400		Bernard Gratz	3 25
250		H Gilliman & S Snyder	18 75
262	140	H Gilliman & S Snyder	26 00
435		Chas Hall	21 22
437	108	John Hartman	6 84
430	103	Robert Irwin	7 00
400	126	Margaret Irwin	6 50
400		Margaret Jenks	6 50
400		Mary Jenks	6 50
418	99	George Creamer	26 92
106		Lowery	82
228	160	Wm Mosby	1 87
200		Wm Parker	1 63
200		Wm Parker	1 63
480	60	Wm Phillips	3 25
400		James Rand	6 50
400		James Row	6 50
440	70	Charlotte Rustin	3 58
428	86	Thomas Rustin	6 75

Sales.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
300	60	Albraight Swineford	4 88
170		Stover & Wolf	2 82
400		Simon Snyder	3 25
88		Wm Tidd	75
400	60	John Tidd	3 25
312		Wm Tidd	2 62
150		D Hensel (owner)	1 22
125		D Hensel (owner)	1 03
HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.			
48		Dan'l Beck	2 96
40	10	Peggy Shearer	2 80
44	11	Thos Hayskill (owner)	5 96
HARRIS TOWNSHIP.			
196		J C Fisher	3 54
409		James Forbes	3 60
400		Wm Harrison	3 60
150		John Irwin	1 34
400		James Reed	3 60
100		Sam'l Young	90
HOWARD TOWNSHIP.			
107	104	Sam'l Brown	8 36
40		Paul Custin	12 15
200		Sam'l Custin	24 30
208		John W Godfrey	26 38
50		A D Harris	2 02
HUSTON TOWNSHIP.			
433	163	James Baxter	3 26
433	163	John Price	3 29
433	163	John Roilington	3 26
433	163	John Wheeland	3 26
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			
406	129	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
395	120	John Dunwoody	12 51
166		Robert & James Hays	21 79
175		Wm Hays	4 60
175		Geo D Hess	10 75
309	03	Robert Irwin	25 33
398	80	Robert Irwin	16 31
310		Jeremiah Jackson	25 42
150		Peter Lytle	6 15
175		James A Quigley	10 75
408	120	Steven Stevenson	24 99
MARION TOWNSHIP.			
50		Wm Allison	4 30
42	66	John Carman	2 70
420		Robert Irwin	55 34
413¾		Jeremiah Jackson	53 28
17		Thomas Lewis	5 56
35		J M McKinney	3 79
70		Christ Rohrer	22 59
59		W A Thomas	16 14
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 30
50		Wm Tilghman (owner)	16 14
50		C M Bower (owner)	16 14
19		J S Frain (owner)	6 42
28		John Zeigler (owner)	9 03
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
MILES TOWNSHIP.			
430		Robert Brady	6 47
410		Hannah Brady	6 17
255		Jane Brady	3 86
200		John Brady	3 00
440		Wm P Brady	6 60
290		Wm P Brady	4 33
286		James Black	4 29
75		Wm Barton	56
424		Geo Calhoon	6 38
365		John Cowden	5 49
50		John Cowden	77
150		Wm Cooper	2 27
427		Wm Dewart	6 41
125		John Dorsey	1 89
320		Joseph Fearon	4 80
130	23	Simon Gratz	1 97
200		Robert Gray	1 50
429		Robert Gray	6 63
476		Thomas Grant	7 12
440		James Hepburn	6 60
150		John Housel	1 12
405		Peter Housel	6 09
460		Alexander Hunter	6 90
430		Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
400		Richard Lake	6 00
300		Aaron Levy	2 50
402	134	Wm Miles	6 06
425		sam'l Norton	6 39
360		Wm Parker	4 50
324		Richard Parker	5 01
324		Jeremiah Parker	4 84
419		John Reese	6 26
125		Wm Steedman	1 87
200		Thomas Smith	3 00
140		Abraham Scott	1 50
20		Sam'l Scott	77
150		Abraham Scott	2 27
90		Sam'l Scott	1 37
150		Robert Taggart	1 77
425		Henry Toland	6 39
125		Wharton Moore	1 89
423		David Williams	6 39
PATTON TOWNSHIP.			
100		Henry Gross	5 56
PENN TOWNSHIP.			
300	150	Adam Bolinder	2 96
383		Wm Cook	11 19
POTTER TOWNSHIP.			
400		Wm P Brady	4 31
288		Mary Bound	3 02
81	111	Alexander Cameron	80
138	134	Geo Foust	1 50
196		H B Fulmer	2 00
400		Edward Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Harrison	7 02
45		Jacob Kusteborder	51
100		Shires & Fullmer	3 30
327		S & A Scott	3 02
SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
216	44	Wm McClure	20 38
186	115	John Purdon	5 84
300		Catharine Robison	9 45
300		Rebecca Robison	9 45
150		Richard Robison	3 66
80		Jasper Brooks (owner)	6 30
100		J Gordon (owner)	3 15
SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.			
433		Andrew Bayard	129 80
433	153	Wm Bingham	51 96
433	153	Felix Brunt	51 96
433	153	George Campbell	51 96
412	44	David Carscadden	49 49
413	44	David Carscadden	49 49
287	80	David Carscadden	34 44
433	153	Paul Cox	51 96
433	153	Thomas Cuthburt	51 96
433	153	D H Cunningham	103 93
60		George Clymer	7 20
433	153	Sharp Delaney	51 95
300		Joseph Devling	18 00
218		Sam'l Dobson	13 05
433		George Eddy	26 04
200		Thomas Fitzmmons	24 00
60		Robt Gray	7 20
383		James T Hale	45 95
50		James T Hale	2 42
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	James Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	Wm Lewis	51 95
433	152	Wm Lewis (lawyer)	51 95
433		Sam'l Linn	51 95
353		John Ligget	42 35
400		J Z Long	24 00
200		J Z Long	24 00
433	153	Jasper Maylan	51 95
433	153	Edward Mayston	51 95
433		James McMannus	51 95
433	153	Blair McLanahan	51 95
433	153	Geo Mead	51 95
433	153	Wm McPherson	51 95
433	153	M T Milliken	51 95
400		N J Mitchell	48 00
409	73	N J Mitchell	49 07
433	120	Luke Misner	51 95
433		Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
433	153	Robert Morris	51 95
368	71	John M Nesbit	89 03
½ of ¾ of 433	153	J P Norris	17 27
433	153	Wm Parker	26 04
433		Geo Parker	51 95
216		Jeremiah Parker	12 92
360		John Pim	43 20
360	144	Hugh Pim	43 20
300		Job Reiley	45 00
360	144	John Reiley	43 20
433	153	Thos L Shippen	51 95
433	153	Edward Scott	51 95
433	153	Ben H Tallman	26 04
162		Joseph Tomkins	19 44
433	153	A S Valentine	51 95
433	153	Rebecca Waln	26 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	51 95
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
433	163	Kearney Wharton	51 95
¼ of 5-9 of 433	153	Mary Wharton	14 40
433	153	Francis West	51 95
433	153	Benjamin West	51 95
265		Francis West	15 91
433	153	Wm H West	26 04
433	153	John West	26 04
169		Francis West	10 15
433		Bird Wilson	51 95
RUSH TOWNSHIP.			
164	10	James Allison	16 22
433	153	John Allison	83 26
328		James Allison	68 22
250		Andrew Allison	52 00
300		And Allison & Jno Lilly	62 40
327	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 64
40	10	Richard Atherton	6 24
433	153	Paul Black	67 60
400		John Black	62 40
433	163	David Beveridge	5 64

Sales.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
433	153	Peter Bru'zman	112 58
433	163	John Boreland	67 60
433	163	Paul Bush	67 60
433	163	John Bush	67 60
435		James Bush	20 80
200		John Burg	10 40
40		Sam'l Chestnut	2 08
100		John Copenhaver	10 40
250		John Copenhaver	26 00
776		Copenhaver & Whitcome	80 70
433	153	John Cunningham	26 78
100		George Clymer	5 20
100		Geoge Campbell	5 20
300		Thomas Cuthbert	15 60
433	163	Sharp Delaney	5 64
150		Frederick Dorsh	39 00
433	153	Wm Dentler	22 52
433	153	Thomas Edwards	112 58
433	163	Dan'l Ehler	33 80
433	153	Dan'l Fitzgerald	33 80
433	153	John Funk	11 25
250		Thomas Fitzsimmons	13 00
217		Sabastian Graff	56 42
433	153	Andrew Graff	22 58
216	156	Thomas Grant	56 16
433	153	Thomas Grant	33 84
303	153	Wm Gray	76 78
433	163	James Glentworth	5 64
50		Elizabeth Groe	2 60
100		Robt Gray	5 20
433	153	John Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Michael Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Christian Hair	16 90
426	164	Christian Hair, Jr	16 64
433	153	David Hair	16 90
433	153	John Hambright	22 58
216	156	Thomas Hamilton	56 16
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	John Hand	16 90
403		John Harrison	26 78
150		Joseph Harrison	38 00
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
75		Joseph Harrison	3 90
112		Geo M Hartline	4 48
¼ of 433	163	Joseph Hopkins	56 29
433	153	John Huber	16 90
433	153	Robt Irwin	112 58
433	153	Robt Irwin	22 52
433	15	Owen Jordon	22 52
433	163	John Kelley	67 60
100		Robt King	20 80
2250		James T Laird	228 80
433	163	George Latimer	5 64
135	63	Wm G Latimer	1 77
15		Casper Lawrence	78
433	153	Christian Lenhore	67 60
313	106	John Lowden	12 22
433	163	Richard Lowden	33 80
433	153	John Lowden	33 84
433	153	Leslie Malone	11 28
433	163	Edward Maystown	5 64
200		Wm McPherson	2 60
433	153	John Miller	16 90
433	163	Jacob Miller	16 90
433	163	Martha McConnell	5 64
433	153	Geo Mead	22 52
433	153	B R Morgan	22 52
217		John Musser	56 42
217		George Musser (Smith)	56 42
407	137	Christian Musser	21 22
9		Ellen Nelson	2 85
323		Hugh Patton	8 40
433	153	Richard Peters	22 52
433	153	Henry Pinkerton	33 80
150	11	Hardman Phillips	39 00
177	84	Hardman Phillips	27 60
216	80	Robert Rainey	36 10
433	153	Thomas Reese	112 58
433	153	Christian Rohrer	16 90
405	47	Jacob Rush	63 18
433	153	Benjamin Rush	33 84
433	153	Casper Shafner	67 60
433	153	Andrew Shenk	16 90
433	153	Christian Shenk	16 90
433	153	Michael Schenk	16 90
247	16	Jacob Steke	9 64
433	153	Robert Spear	67 60
433	153	Mary Smith	11 28
167	07	Geo Slough	5 50
½ of 433	153	John Stoner	56 29
219		Andrew Scott	8 53
200		Joseph Stroud	10 40
433	153	Paul Such	67 60
433	163	John Such	67 60
406		Barbara Snyder	63 34
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
6		John Nelson (owner)	1 56
433	163	Kearney Wharton	67 60
122	44	John Weidman	19 02
402	116	Jacob Weidman	62 70
312		Joseph Wells	48 66
50		John Wells	2 60
250		Paul Wells	13 00
108		John Wilson	5 02
75		Wm Wilson	15 60
433	153	Wm Wilson	112 58
313	106	John Witner	24 44
76		Geo Aushutes	7 61
100		Jacob Beck	25 00
400		Wm Bell	119 00
250		Clement Beckwith	75 00
132		Wm Bell	39 61
100		J C Bell	10 00
50		A M Elder	17 50
434		Hugh Hamilton	65 00
433	163	Elizabeth Hootman	65 00
433	163	Leslie Malone	65 00
434		W W Montgomery	32 55
434		John Montgomery	32 55
433	163	John McCommond	65 00
433	124	E J Pruner	108 26
332	13	Robt F Pruner	83 00
123		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 1	18 46
180		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 2	27 00
189		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 18	47 25
141		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 8	21 15
210		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 12	52 70
100		John Sherrick	10 00
128		John W Thomas	6 39
438		John W Thomas	21 89
119		John W Thomas	28 81
100		John W Thomas	10 00
100		Geo Cowher (owner)	10 00
90		C Vanpool	31 50
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
60		Joseph Yoder	15 00
338½		Ebenezer Brenhan	39 87
WALKER TOWNSHIP.			
90		Robt Askey	2 04
337	154	Robert & John Baker	7 61
212		Sam'l Barkman	9 54
129	129	Ruth Brooks	2 94
280	129	Mary Currick	6 30
115	13	Margaret Daugherty	2 60
179	110	Elizabeth Daugherty	4 05
100	39	Joseph Evans	2 25
92	26	William Eckert	2 08
211	72	Peter Hahn	4 74
22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	49
65	40	Wm Hahn	1 47
219	39	Margaret James	4 93
215	155	Edward James	4 86
59	40	David Johnston	1 34
161		John Knox	7 24
327	160	Wm Manrell	7 37
90	94	John Mercer	2 04
327	100	David Mercer	7 34
384	36	Wm Miller	8 67
241	44	Capt Osman	4 74
86	40	Job Packer	1 94
89	40	Job Packer, Jr	2 02
182		Richard Purdon	8 19
100		John Purdon	2 25
150		David Reed	6 75
175		Richard Robison	7 89
100		R Robison	9 00
74	76	Christian Rohrer	22 50
382	36	David Sutler	8 62
79		H Duck, Sr. (owner)	3 56
12		Rober Wilson	28
¼		Robert Campbell	2 40
250		J B Gray	24 00
25		Widow Morris	2 40
100		Wm Shippen, Jr	9 60
100		Jonathan Laird (owner)	9 60
174		M & J Spotts (owner)	16 70

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EDWARD T. TUTEN.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Miller of california, has introduced another anti-Chinese bill. It is the same as the vetoed bill, except that it provides for a suspension of immigration for ten years. He says he expects other modifications to be made in committee with a view of making the bill comform as nearly as practicable to the president's views as outlined in his veto. Miller says the opponents of Chinese imigration will press a new bill with vigor, hoping to pass it at once and obtain the president's approval. He says the Pacific coast people, now that they cannot get what they want, will assent to the best law they can get. There is an impression that the president will approve a bill that suspends immigration for only ten years, but nobody seems able to state how it originated. There is no good authority which assumes to have heard the president say so, and some members of congress who supported the vetoed bill express doubt as to the president's approval of a ten year bill. They say there is nothing in his veto to indicate a willingness to approve such a measure, but, upon the impression that he might do so, a bill containing a ten year suspension has been introduced.

The friends of the vetoed bill in the senate admit that there is no chance to pass the bill over the president's veto, and they will endeavor to have it referred to the foreign relations committee, with a view of having another bill agreed to and reported as soon as possible.

Imprisoned American "Suspects."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Secretary Frelinghuysen in a communication to the president to-day says that on the second inst. information was received by the department of state that all American citizens held as prisoners in Ireland had been released except three, and that since that date the further information has reached him that O'Conner, Walsh, Dallon and White are now in prison. Negotiations are still being conducted with a view to the release of the remaining prisoners, and the hope is entertained that a result will be reached satisfactory and honorable alike to both governments.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—All the members were present at the regular cabinet meeting to-day. After the disposition of the Chinese question the case of Sergeant Mason was taken up. The conclusion reached was that the President would take no action in the case until after the question pending in the United States supreme court bearing upon the legality of Mason's imprisonment is decided. The secretary of war made a report on the case, in which it is understood that he sustains the views advanced by Judge Advocate General Swaim—that the sentence of the court-martial is invalid.

A Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, April 4.—This afternoon a brick wall, twenty feet high, fell into the yard of No. 8, James street, where a number of children were at play. The work of cleaning away the debris is being vigorously pursued, as so far the bodies of two children, John Donnigan, 14 years old, and Louis Bachneke, aged 4, have been taken out of the ruins.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Republican State Ticket was elected today by a large majority. The senate will stand 28 republicans, 8 democrats; the house, 60 republicans and 10 democrats. Most of the republicans are in favor of the re-election of Senator Anthony.

The Election in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Complete, but official, returns show that council will stand nineteen Democrats, fourteen Republicans, two socialists and one Independent. The present council is Republican by a small margin. The average Democratic majority in the city as a whole would be about 3,500.

Election at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—The republicans elected their mayor yesterday by 379 majority, and carried most of the balance of their ticket. The council is now republican. The republicans are jubilant over their victory.

A Minister in Trouble.

ALLENTOWN, April 5.—Rev. Jesse Laros, an Evangelical minister of this city, was arrested to-day on the charge of criminally assaulting Ida Miller, aged 13 years, of Tamaqua. Laros is 50 years of age and has a family. He was held for trial.

Congratulating the President.

SING SING, N. Y., April 5.—The New York conference to-day adopted a resolution congratulating the president and the country on the veto of the Chinese bill.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Judge Wylie will render his decision on the motion to quash the indictments against Brady, Dorsey and others on Monday.

Democratic Mayor Elected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—The Democrats elected the mayor and four out of five councilmen yesterday.

How a Blair County Constable Executes a Writ.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 6.—The Altoona *Tribune* of this morning publishes an account of how a constable shot an old farmer in Freedom Township:

Yesterday Cornelius McConnell, an old and well-known farmer in Freedom township, was shot and seriously wounded by Constable B. Daniels, of Roaring Spring. The constable had an order to dispossess the McConnell family, who held a small shanty and thirty-five acres of ground which is claimed by the Duncan heirs, but is also claimed by Mr. McConnell who says he purchased it from Dr. Shoenbarger thirty-five years ago and has had peacable possession ever since. According to the statement of Mr. McConnell, Daniels, when he entered the house, was assaulted by his daughter, aged 15 years, who threw a tin of water on him. He then knocked the girl down and kicked her, and when the father went to the rescue he knocked him down with a billy and then shot him. At the examination of the old man's wounds Drs. Smith and Irwin found a bullet wound on the left side, the ball entering above the external margin of scapula passing upward, inward and slightly backward until obstructed by the spine, two and one half inches of which it deflected, and could not be followed or found. There were also two wounds in the scalp, one of them two and one-half inches below and the other the same distance above the vertex, supposed to be made by a club, neither of which are supposed to be necessarily fatal. Mr McConnell is 80 years of age. His version of the shooting is given above.

A Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president's veto of the Chinese bill was received at 1:20 p. m., and read immediately. The president said that after careful consideration he returned the bill with objections. He said that it conflicted with the treaty obligations and violated the faith of the nation, and he hoped congress would endeavor to find another that would meet the expectations of the people of the United States and not conflict with the rights of China. The president says that Chinese labor has been of great value in this country and that monuments to their industry existed. They had largely built the Pacific railroad across this continent, but it might wisely be considered now whether some limitation may not be put upon immigration of this labor, but if there is too much of it in one section of the country, the same labor may be needed in another section, and the law should consider this and make such limitation as would permit the labor to go where it is needed. The president maintains that neither the representatives of the United States nor China, in making the treaty of 1880, contemplated any such prohibition of Chinese immigration as that proposed in the bill. He opposes the passport system proposed in the bill as undemocratic, and says that he thinks it unwise to introduce such a system in this country. The passport system, he says, is falling into disuse in Europe, and besides, he maintains that experience has shown that passports are easily borrowed or even forged.

Pittsburgh's Conflagration.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—This morning a fire broke out in the Standard oil refinery No. 1, situated on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, covering an area of four blocks. The conflagration was caused by an explosion of chrysoline in tank No. 12, in which there were five hundred and thirty barrels of the fluid. The cover of the tank was blown off, and crashing through the roof of the settling house set fire to the oil. The flames communicated to a warehouse—a three-story brick building, three hundred feet long and seventy feet wide—containing three thousand filled barrels of refined oil and nineteen thousand empty barrels, besides over one hundred thousand pounds of glue. The warehouse, settling house and tanks containing distillate were all destroyed, involving a loss to the Standard oil company of at least $1,025,000. The fire will burn all night, but it is not spreading. The entire fire department of the city was called out, and their efforts thus far have prevented the flames from spreading to the buildings adjacent.

Killed.

DANVILLE, Va., April 1.—Information has just been received here that Sheriff William Estes, of Stokes County, N. C., was shot on March 30, while robbing his own office. He left home and directed his wife not to allow any one to stay all night, and at the same time gave her the safe key. About dark one of the neighbors came to his house and Mrs. Estes having raised no objection, he went to a room to spend the night. After he had retired two men came to the house and asked leave to stay, and Mrs. Estes objected. They, however, went in and demanded the safe key, threatening to kill her if she refused it. She ran up stairs and informed her guest and was told by him to go down, deliver the key and say nothing of his presence. The men then proceeded to rob the safe, and while thus engaged Mrs. Estes's friend came down and killed both of the men. Upon an examination it was found that one of the men was the sheriff, who had disguised himself, and the other was one of his neighbors.

Opinions of the Press on the Veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

There is reason to believe that the general sentiment of Republicans will approve the President's course. Perhaps a majority of Republicans may have come to think that the immigration ought to be regulated, restricted or even suspended. But there is no adequate reason to think they have yet reached the belief that it ought to be prohibited outright for almost a generation. The President's message is moderate in tone and scope, and does him credit.—New York *Tribune.* (Rep.)

President Arthur has vetoed the Chinese bill which recently passed both branches of Congress. Upon general principles this bill should not become a law. Our relations with China have been of the most friendly character, and our business men and missionaries have received a cordial recognition, and commerce has largely redounded to the benefit of our merchant men.

Instead of throwing any obstacle in the way of mutual commerce, which this bill is calculated to disturb, we on the other hand should rather encourage.—*Williamsport Sun and Banner.* (Dem.)

Some bill checking the Chinese immigration to this country is bound to pass. The people of the Pacific Coast are united in demanding it; they have been urging some measure of relief from this Mongolian invasion for years, and their just demand cannot be longer disregarded. They are a disquieting element on the Pacific Coast owing to the hostility of the laboring men toward them; and a regard for the peace and good order of that section, if no other consideration, renders it imperative that some restriction be placed upon their further coming.—*Philadelphia Press.* (Rep)

President Arthur's veto message has saved our republic from the commission of a great blunder. It has demonstrated the wisdom of placing in the hands of the chief executive of the Union a power which can baffle the folly of demagogues, and it has on this occasion spared us the shame of a deliberate abandonment of the principles upon which our government was founded. The great mass of the American people will sustain the president and will rejoice that we have a man in the executive chair who has the courage to do right in the face of public clamor.—*Altoona Tribune.*

The veto is sound, prudent and patriotic. We value it and honor it just as we value and honor the President's quiet and steady demeanor in the current negotiation with Great Britain concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, as a signal proof of his independence of demagogism. President Arthur has faith that Congress will not hesitate to confess and correct mistakes when they are clearly and temperately indicated by the Executive in the orderly performance of his relation to the enactment of laws. But if unfortunately a demagogic spirit possesses temporary control of Congress he has faith in the intelligence and sobriety of the American people to sustain him even then in his independence of that spirit. We believe they heartily respond to this confidence, and we hope to witness a kindred response from Congress.—*New York Herald* (Ind.)

President Arthur's veto of the bill suspending Chinese immigration for twenty years voices the better judgment of the country at large, regardless of party, and also thoroughly vindicates his claim to be considered a Republican President. There is nothing which the world hates more than a sham, whether a national or an individual, and the President's wise remark that the system of passports and registration provided for in the bill is hostile to our institutions should bring to their senses those who have so nearly exposed this great Republic to the charge of posing for the respect of civilation by a hypocritical claim to be a refuge for the oppressed of all nations—the greatest united advocate of the rights of humanity. Had President Arthur approved this bill, it would have been recorded on the pages of history as a national administration that our theory respecting the rights of other nations was a failure, and that no honorable remedy existed adequate to suppress the evils of excessive Chinese immigration. Mr. Arthur proves that he is confident that there is such a remedy; that there is a right way to do a thing, and that he has faith that such a way to meet the issue may be found if looked for in a candid and honorable spirit, without prejudice in favor of either extreme view of the case. The President has taken a step which will insure him additional respect and confidence from a nation that has already learned to regard him as worthy of its cordial good wishes.—Philadelphia *North American.* (Rep.)

The President has done his plain duty in vetoing the Chinese bill. It requires a little pluck sometimes to do one's plain duty and for that the President must have credit. His objections to the bill are just such as are recognized by everybody not carried away by a temporary fear of 'losing the Pacific coast,' and he would have been blameworthy had he failed to excercise the power confided to him to veto such unjustifiable legislation. It was, indeed, no more than the country expected, and even those who were loudest in support of the bill seem to have taken for granted from the first that the President would veto it—simply because he was thrown upon his individual responsibility and would not be able to hide himself in the crowd from the scorn of right-thinking men. It is a noticeable fact that whereas the wildest legislation by Congress does not cause surprise, the President, no matter how inexperienced he may be, is always expected to exercise common sense and to interfere to protect the people from the folly of their own representatives. Congressmen themselves have come to rely upon the veto power as giving them a certain amount of license. They will vote for a bill to satisfy some ignorant clamor, and thus make themselves 'solid,' trusting to the President to prevent their vote from doing any harm and themselves from incurring odium on account of its effect. It is a cause for rejoicing that Mr. Arthur has had the courage to say no to this disgraceful act, but it would be more encouraging if Congress itself would learn to do right.—*Philadelphia Times* (Ind.)

The discerning public will not be surprised to learn that President Arthur has vetoed the anti-Chinese bill—a bill that was so sweeping in its conditions as to place at a disadvantage the position of this government respecting the settlement of foreigners in this country. While there should be restrictions in this matter, and well-defined lines to mark the course of the government, they should be uniform in their operation and not throw us open to the charge of inconsistency or partiality. As the veto and the criticism upon the document will bring the question more prominently into the arena of debate and discussion among the people, it will result in a decided benefit even if the bill should pass over the President's veto.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.* (Rep.)

A CORRESPONDENT says: "Wagner has become quieter and less impatient than we remember him in Vienna. It is no longer so dangerous as it once was to mention certain persons and things in his presence. He will not fly into a passion at the name of that "old fogy" of a Beethoven, neither will he tear up and down the room with the velvet cap banged down on one ear, and dub Meyerbeer an "unmusical impostor," if any one happens to mention the "Prophete" or the "Africaine." He merely shrugs his shoulders pityingly, as though to say, "Poor, unskilled neophytes all! Dabblers on the shores of an ocean of art, which I alone have thoroughly navigated." However, he still patronizes his King, whom he designs to speak of as "my dear young friend—a man whose mind is sufficiently developed to appreciate the great things I have done." "Rien que ca!" This 500 horse-power modesty of the composer of "Lohengrin" stand in great jeopardy, for Wagner passes his life in the bosom of his family who simply deify him, and amongst a few intimates who flatter him. Still I know that he is very sick of living in Bayreuth, and would be deligated to part with his fine house any day. This desirable tenement is fitted with every accommodation for a composer, a series of rooms being adorned in different tones and shades of color to suit the musical mood of the moment. For instance, a sojourn in the red room produces a grand march or heroic chorus; the love scene of the 'Venusberg' was probably given birth to in a pale pink and blue apartment, with rosebuds; whilst the weird, fleeting spirit of the 'Fliegende Hollander' was called up in a black and gray chamber, with crape festoons supported by grinning skulls. For the last ghastly scene we can imagine the composer jumping into a coffin and screaming out the notes to his secretary concealed behind a pall.—*American Art Journal.*

They were standing just by the front gate of the old farm house, Farmer Robinson leaning on the gate post. "Well, miss, I hope you have enjoyed yourself this summer. We haint put on much style for you, but we've meant to treat you sort o' so so." "Dont mention it, pray," replied Miss Fitzjoy. "It's been the most delightful season I ever knew. Why i've learned so much about farming that I really believe I shall set out some cucumber trees in the conservatory, and have them fresh for breakfast all winter."

Wishing to pay his friend a compliment, a Parisian remarked: "I hear you have a very industrious wife." "Yes," replied his friend, with a melancholy smile; "she's always finding something for me to do."

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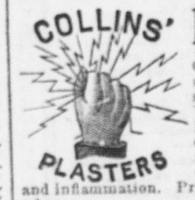

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of James Chambers, deceased, in the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executors of said decedent to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, April 7th, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day where all interested may attend.

14 11 3t JNO. G. LOVE, Auditor.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Straw hats have made their appearance.

—The schools at Boiling Springs closed last week.

—Wanted—more eggs or a substitute. Eggs preferred.

—The business outlook, in Bellefonte, at present, is promising.

—The annual spring boom of our hardware merchants has begun.

—'Squire Shannon, a prominent citizen of Centre Hall, died last Tuesday morning.

—It's about time for Vennor to predict a snow storm as a Fourth of July attraction.

—New maple sugar is in market. The fresco work on the small boy's face tells of its arrival.

—Officer Montgomery had a trio of drunks on his hands Thursday which kept him busy for an hour or so.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met at Mrs. Adam Hoy's on Friday evening of last week.

—Our farmer friends are rushing their spring work forward—getting their land ready while the sun shines.

—The important question which agitates the community is, What stand will the new council take on the cow nuisance?

—Business at the car works begins to boom again, and John Miller has resumed a 2:13 gait in going to and from his meals.

—Paper-hangers in Bellefonte are crowded with work. Everybody is beautifying their interior—the interior of their houses, we mean.

—Mr. Reub. Spangler paid a visit to the lumber city Tuesday. Don't know whether it was business or "calico" that induced the trip.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says: Catharine, wife of A. H. Knepp, left last week for Centre county to place herself under the care of Dr. Rush for cancer on the breast.

—Shade trees, particularly maples, are shooting forth their buds at a rapid rate, and almost before we know it our sidewalks will be spanned with an archway of green.

—Bellefonte has a Holly Tree Inn which furnishes a square meal for five cents. That would be a good route for the Editorial Association's summer excursion.—*Clarion Republican.*

—There was a wreck on the Clearfield road, a short distance from Vale, at one o'clock Wednesday morning of last week. Four locomotives and forty coal cars were off the track.

—A car load of emmigrants left here last week to seek new homes in the great West. Possibly they will come to the conclusion before the season ends that they left good homes in the East.

—If a base ball club is organized in Bellefonte this season the associate editor of the *Watchman* should be a member of the nine by all means. We saw him exercising himself in a game of knock-up behind his house the other afternoon, and as the boys say, he handles the bat "nasty."

—Some Republicans of the West and North wards are grumbling over the complexion and actions of the new council. Is it possible! We didn't suppose, from their conduct on election day, that the Republican voters of those wards cared a picayune who went into council, or into any other office.

—The pavement opposite the Conrad House is in an awful condition and should be attended to. Pedestrians who pass there in wet weather might as well walk in the street, for the place is covered with pools of dirty water through which one has to pick his way as though he were making a passage through some swampy quagmire.

—The Larimer Brothers have purchased the livery stable in the rear of the Conrad House, formerly owned by Mr James Chambers. The stable is well equipped with all that pertains to a first-class livery, including many single and double buggies and carriages, and a fine collection of horses. They are thoroughly conversant with all branches of the business and it will be to the advantage of all who have occasion to patronize a livery to give them a call.

—A pack of dogs got after a roaming hog on Linn street last week and chased him home on the double-quick, occasionally stopping along the way to test the quality of his pigship's hide. When they got through with him his ears were pretty badly chewed up. This particular beast has done considerable damage in a number of places on Linn street this spring, and any attempt to prevent it on the part of its owner, and for this reason we feel like commending the action of the dogs in the attack above described. If the unfortunate grunter had stayed at home in his pen, where he belonged, he would not have got-ten into such savage company.

Robert Graham and Temperance Reform in the Episcopal Church.

The work of the Temperance Reform in the Episcopal church has assumed an importance of late quite unexpected, under the leadership of Mr. Robert Graham, who so successfully led the movement in the Church of England that it was said of him there that he had saved the church from disestablishment.

A few months ago Mr. Graham became the organizing secretary of the Church Temperance Society in this country, and has been eminently successful in enlisting the intesest of men of every variety of opinion upon this very troublesome question. Acting upon the principle that temperance is the law of the Gospel and total abstinence the rule of expediency, he has been able to unite in one influential organization all who are willing to work *in any way* for temperance reform.

One thing which has contributed most to his success is that in his addresses he avoids everything of a controversial, political, or sensational character, limiting his topics to the effect of intemperance on the trade of the country. As a speaker he is represented as being "strong, powerful, convincing." In New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore he was received, endorsed and assisted by the most prominent citizens, and made a most favorable impression. In New York city he addressed immense audiences in some of the largest assembly rooms and churches. In Plymouth church, Brooklyn, at the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Beecher, he addressed an audience of about 3000 people. In Philadelphia the Academy of Music was opened to him for meetings at which Bishop Stevens presided. In Baltimore, at meetings in the Academy of Music, the mayor of the city presided and made introductory addresses. In all those cities the owners of large manufacturing establishments gave opportunity to the operators of their several works to hear Mr. Graham during work-hours, and in this way many were reached and reformed who would not attend the ordinary kind of temperance meetings, where appeals to sign pledges are based upon the sensational recital of personal experiences; where the subject-matter of the addresses is like the red fire on a fog that lights up enthusiasm for a moment, but does not warm resolution at all.

Mr. Graham is not a reformed drunkard, and therefore has nothing to tell of his own debauches. He is a many year observer and worker and student amongst the English people, of every rank, as to the question of temperance reform. He has bound together artisans, tradesmen, lawyers, judges, bishops, and princes of the realm in an organization which today is lifting Anglo-Saxon civilization to a higher level. Under the direction of Bishop Howe, of the Protestant Episcopal church in Central Pennsylvania, Mr. Graham will visit Bellefonte to-morrow, 13th of April, and deliver three addresses. First at one of our largest manufacturing establishments where the manager has generously and wisely offered to give a portion of a work hour for the men to hear him. The second, *to women only*, at half-past three o'clock in the Episcopal church; and the last at half past seven o'clock in the same place, *free to all.* A notice giving further details of meetings will appear later.

Useless.

The little three cent piece, which we all remember, has at last gone out of circulation and in its stead we still have the one of nickle, which is just as objectionable, for it is frequently getting itself passed off for a dime, never to be worth again more than the three cents it represents. Then there is the useless twenty cent piece which is also done away with, which honest folks were always getting for a quarter. There is the "daddy dollar." It is immense. No danger of losing that. But the gold dollar goes to the other extreme and is so small as to be ridiculous. It is hard to get, but charmingly easy to lose, even the five dollar piece has been known in the dim light of dusky eve to depart for five cents. Not that we have made this mistake, because an editor seldom sees so much money. We only speak for our more fortunate neighbors. But we submit that it would be for the interest of Bellefonte and Centre county if such blunders in our coinage were not made. What is the use of a two cent piece, a three cent piece or a twenty cent piece—can any one tell?

—One of our Chester county exchanges boasts about feeding on strawberries and cream. But what does that amount to? We had a perfect gorge on dandelion greens yesterday. What d'y'r soy?

—The regular monthly sociable of the M. E. church, which have become so popular, was held on Tuesday evening of last week. The attendance was large and the exercises as interesting as usual.

MANAGER HAVERLY.

The Great Showman Reported to Have Failed and Left the Country.

A short time since the editor of this paper received a telegram from a party in Chicago asking for information concerning the famous showman, Jack Haverly, who, as our readers will know, was born and reared in Bellefonte. The sender of the dispatch made no explanation, but from the wording of it we came to the conclusion that Jack or his fortunes were in "hot water." Since then it has been reported, and we guess not incorrectly, that the dashing manager has failed and been compelled to sign over everything left to his backer, Mr. McConnel, who is out about $80,000. A recent issue of the Chicago *News* contains the following in regard to Jack's early life and rapid rise in the theatrical world:

Col. Jack, whose full name is Christopher Haverly, was born near Bellefonte, and, as the story-book says, of poor but honest parents. His father's name was Christopher, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Steele. His brother Steele Heverly is living at Bellefonte, Pa. Another brother, James, is city marshal of La Porte, Ind. His sister, Miss R. J. Haverly, lives at 3002 Michigan avenue, Chicago, with W. A. Long. Two of Col. Jack's aunts and an uncle live at Bellefonte, Pa. Their names are Rebecca Lewis and Jane Twitwire. Another uncle, Perry C. Steele, resides at Boiling Springs. When of the proper age he was placed with a tailer named William McClellan, of Bellefonte, Pa. Now Jack had been a bad boy from the cradle, and he very soon quarreled with his boss, and throwing a hot goose at him was arrested and confined in Bellefonte jail. Promising better behavior, his boss secured his release and took him again into service. A second quarrel arose, in which a pair of shears became the weapon, and the poor tailor had to fly for his life. To avoid another incarceration young Haverly skipped out, and going to Milesburg, two miles from Bellefonte, he was secreted two days and nights by his uncle, John Lewis, an ax-maker. Finding the opportunity Sept. 17, 1855, he then being only 14 years of age, and with $13 in his pocket, he got away and walked to Tyrone, a distance of thirty miles. This journey he accomplished in one night, and from this place he succeeded, by hook or crook, in getting to Toledo. At this point he got on a train as assistant peanut vender, where he remained until, having earned a little money, and found a friend, he secured a horse and cart and commenced as a fish-peddler. His next move was in becoming assistant manager of a low music hall in the same place, known as the Adelphi. Here he remained some time, and then took the road with a snide show which, not proving remunerative, he threw up, and returning to Toledo started a skin faro bank, which he ran till he got in with Cal. Wagner's minstrels.

He proved too much for the merry Cal. and soon became sole manager of the show, to which he gave the name of Haverly's Minstrels, and with which he visited Chicago, when Mr. McConnell, observing how smart a man he was and to what an extent he advertised, became his friend and backer.

—One day recently it was discovered that the gas was escaping from some leak faster than it could be manufactured. Robert McKnight, superintendent of the gas works, went in search of the trouble and for a long time could not find it. The gas was then shut off at the works. Later some one gave the information that there was a strong smell of gas at the bridge on High street, over the Thomas race. Mr. McKnight went to this locality and attempted to go under the bridge on a cellar door. It was a frail bark and in the current and obstructions became so unsteady that he lost his balance and fell into the water, much to the amusement of a lot of boys and men who were watching the operation. The cause of the leak was a broken pipe under the bridge, broken by the settling of the bridge upon it in the passage of a large drove of cattle. It was repaired temporarily and the gas turned on. This morning the damage was completely repaired.

—A Linn street canine (blast his eyes) stationed himself at the foot of a clothes-line post Sunday night and barked himself blind trying to induce a Thomas cat at the other end of the post to come down and wrestle with him in the moonlight. But Sir Thomas refused, and just as the residents of the neighborhood, who had been kept awake four hours by the music, were creeping down back stairs armed with broken furniture and with murder in their eyes, that miserable cur concluded to give it up and crawled under a porch. Should he repeat this performance it is possible that he will not die a natural death.

A Philadelphia mother killed her infant by a careless overdose of medicine. She says that the pysician whom she called in frightened her by stating the possible punishment for what she had done, and offered to give a certificate of natural death for $40. He denies the charge and a jury is to be puzzled by the case.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

THE REAL RELATION BETWEEN THE HUMAN BODY AND THE WEATHER SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED.

[*Scientific American.*]

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the productions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say, ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger, for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease with all its dreadful suddenness which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is reason; it is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when, if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Boston physicians, among them being Dr. A. P. Lighthill, Dr. John B. Foley, Dr. Fred J. Garbit, Dr. M.L. Chamberlain, Dr. Alfred N. Blodgett, Dr. John C. Sharpe, Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Dr. Henry W. Bradford, Dr. Timothy H. Smith, Dr. Charles M. Newell, Dr. William A. Dunn, Dr. J. F. Perry, Dr. John Burke, Dr. Michael F. Gavin, Dr. Aaron Young, Dr. Elisha S. Rowland, Dr. Otis Gray Randall, Dr. Stephen C. Martin, Dr. George F. Bigelow, Dr. O. W. Dow, Dr. Morris P. Wheeler, Dr. Robert W. Newell, Dr. Franklin F. Patch, Dr. Darius Wilson, Dr. William F. Cornell, Dr. Henry Sohl, Dr. Nathaniel Downes, Dr. William K. Ripley, Dr. George G. Shattuck, Dr. William Ingalls, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Dr. Joseph F. Gould, Dr. Wilson Atwood, Dr. A. Fernald, Dr. Francis H. Brown, and Dr. Hamilton Osgood.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present Winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisoning acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflamation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism, attested by the highest authority and they are, beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Isaac Guggenheimer and Mrs. Dora Sussman, doing business under the firm name of Isaac Guggenheimer & Co., is this day dissolved. The books and papers are in the hands of Isaac Guggenheimer to whom all bills should be paid. The business will be continued at the old stand by Isaac Guggenheimer. 14-12-3t
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
Bellefonte, March 21, 1882.

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Hundreds of Agents have answered our call to sell this famous book, and yet we want 500 *more.* For Tender Pathos, Rich Humor and Thrilling Interest, it is without a peer. Every one laughs and crys over it. Ministers say "*God speed it.*" Tens of Thousands now want it, and it is the best selling book for Agents ever issued. We want good *AGENTS, Men and Women,* in this vicinity. $100.00 a month Easily made. *Special Terms* given. Send for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn. 12-4t

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ONLY TWO BOTTLES!
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Apply into nostrils with little finger.
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My reason for selling is my desire to retire from business. I will also sell the
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5 46ea12-4f.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Spring work has been in order for some time.

—The wheat fields of Pennsvalley are looking fairly.

—Decoration Day comes next on the holiday list.

—Two anglers to one fish is the average this spring.

—How do you like April so far? Quite a month, ain't it?

—The Spring Mills Academy opens April 17th for the summer term.

—Our boys are getting anxious for more information on the circus question.

—Three children were baptised in the Episcopal church Sunday afternoon.

—Communion was celebrated in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

—The brisk rain of Sunday night did many dollars worth of good to wheat fields.

—The Academy and public schools were not in session last Friday, it being a legal holiday.

—Our merchants are making attractive displays of their spring goods in their show windows.

—Physicians, as well as painters, are having a boom now. A great deal of sickness is reported in town.

—A delegation of students came down from the College Saturday to attend the Easter church services.

—Building lots are selling rapidly on Linn and Curtin streets. Several have been purchased this week.

—The Altoona *Tribune* has received $25.88 for Betty and the baby. The Bellefonte subscription amounted to $10 85.

—The school children enjoyed their holiday last Friday hugely. They didn't so inform us, but we imagine they did.

—John Anderson, Bellefonte's best and most accommodating restauranter, was in town yesterday.—*Lock Haven Journal.*

—The G. A. R. posts throughout the State are beginning to take action in regard to a proper observance of Decoration Day.

—Henry W. Longfellow never wrote the vile doggerel that some papers are printing as his first poem. No, never.

—Grasshoppers have made their appearance in adjoining counties. We have not heard whether or no any have been seen in Centre.

—Vennor prophesied clear weather for Easter, consequently we had cloudy weather and a storm. Vennor has done this same thing before.

—The decision of the lower court in the case of Clara Milliken vs. James Milliken was on Monday reversed by the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

—A Lock Haven lady is feeding the *Journal* man maple sugar. It's a big improvement on "taffy" at this season of the year and is more soulful.

—It is over a week since the trouting season opened, but we have yet to hear one good, full-grown fish story. Some one is neglecting his occupation.

—Yellow is said to be the only fashionable color for this season, because Oscar Wilde has pronounced it so. That is just the reason it should not be worn in America.

—The entertainment for the boys of the Y. M. C. A. has been indefinitely postponed owing to the Association's unavoidable delay in getting into their new quarters in the Bank building.

—Wonder if the new lamp-lighter will consider it not a part of his duty to light up the lamps when the moon don't rise till 11 o'clock p. m. Some people have peculiar notions about lamp-lighting.

—Sunday was rather a disagreeable Sunday, all things considered, and prevented more than one woman from showing off her Easter bonnet. Rain is more consequence just now than head-wear.

—The wreck at Vail, on Wednesday morning last, by which forty cars and four engines were destroyed, is said to have been one of the most destructive that ever occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad.

—The difference, says the Lock Haven *Journal:* "Bellefonte has a Democratic borough government, and Lock Haven is about half that way. The difference between the two towns is this: Bellefonte's government was made Democratic at the election, and Lock Haven's was made so in City Council."

About Jack Haverly.

Some days ago we published a portion of an article from the Chicago *News* in relation to Jack Haverly, or Christopher Haverly, the great theatrical manager, which seems to have very much offended some of his friends here. The article in question is being published all over the country, copied from the Chicago paper. Although we were satisfied the statements therein made were not all true, yet we did not correct it in that issue prefering to obtain information from a reliable source for an article that should set the matter right. The next day we had an interview with Mr. William McClellan. He agreed to give us the facts for the basis of an article, which we suppose he will do. The extract which we published was taken from the Lock Haven *Journal.* Whether that paper copied it direct from the Chicago paper or from some other exchange we don't know. We wrote to Chicago for a copy of the *News*, which we received last Saturday. We find that the extract we published is not over half of the original article. Had his friends here kept quiet, we would have said nothing more about the matter until we were in possession of all the facts, but as it is we will now give particulars as far as we are acquainted with them. We can say on the authority of Mr. McClellan that Haverly worked for him four years; that he never had a better boy in his employ; that he never had any trouble with him but once and that was just before he left, and when he left he did so with the full knowledge and consent of his employer.

The Chicago article states that "he walked to Tyrone, accomplishing the journey in one night." This is not true. He went by the way of Spruce Creek in a buggy. That he went with only thirteen dollars in his pocket is probably true, and his wonderful success from so small a beginning is an evidence of energy, pluck and courage. From this small beginning he had grown to be one of the greatest and most successful theatrical managers in the country. If of late he has met with reverses (and we have only the authority of the Chicago paper for that), it is only what has happened before to thousands of good business men, and is no evidence that we have heard the last of Jack Haverly as a theatrical man. Such men are not even discouraged by a reverse, but gather themselves up with renewed energy for the struggle. What happened to him after he left here, as stated in the Chicago paper, we know nothing about, and if any of his admirers here have any information on the subject that is more than guess work they have taken no pains to enlighten us. The only person here that has offered to do anything to correct the article is Mr. McClellan, his old employer, and what little we know about Mr. Haverly we have learned from him.

The Concert Saturday Night.

The concert given by Miss Ohmacht at Humes' Hall on Saturday evening last was a great success, and the audience left feeling satisfied that they had enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The programme was selected with good taste from among the best productions, and where everything was good, we can hardly tell what was the most pleasing. There were several solos, rendered in the best style by some of our most talented singers. The song, "The first letter," by Miss Mary Lyon, was very much enjoyed. Mrs. Magee delighted the audience with two very pleasing songs rendered in her best style. The German Song and "Song from the Alps" by Miss Victorine Lyon, were rendered in a manner which was greatly admired. Mrs. Hayes' reputation as a singer is well known, and her song, "Bride Bells," it is needless to say, was highly appreciated. The violin solo by Lemuel Bierly, "DeBerito's 1st air," was very fine; the variations were exceedingly difficult and very well executed. The duett by Lemuel and Nathaniel Bierly on the violin and flute gave great satisfaction, receiving the plaudits of well done. Mr. E. M. Blanchard favored the audience with two choice selections. The Bellefonte Orchestra was present, and discoursed at intervals the most delightful music. We have not learned the amount realized on this occasion, but no doubt, it was quite a snug amount, which the Ladies' Mite Society will feel grateful for, as the concert was given for their benefit. Miss Ohnmacht's efforts will be highly appreciated.

—We have received a postal card, post marked Howard, saying: "Sir —Please send my paper to Loveville, Centre Co., Pa." That is all; not even a name signed to it. We suppose our correspondent will wonder why his paper is not changed as he directs, while we are wondering who has addressed us so carelessly. Correspondents should always be careful to sign their names in a plain legible hand and also tell us where the paper has been going as well as where they want it to go to.

A Criticism from Mercer County.

A subscriber hands us a letter from a friend, a portion of which he desires us to examine and publish. It is written from Sharon, Mercer County, Penn'a., and says:

"I have received from you several newspapers reflecting on the Sheriff in the county accounts. Our county is much larger than yours. We have over 56,000 inhabitants. Our manner of doing business is different from yours in many respects. I see your commissioners charge eighty seven dollars each for delivering assessment books—$261 in all. It never cost us five dollars a year. Our assessors call for their books, or they are sent by other parties, or as a last resort in a few cases are sent by mail. Your court crier costs double as much as ours. Clothing for prisoners costs double as much as ours. That looks like favoritism to certain merchants. Our rule is to put these scoundrels and vagabonds that are preying upon society off with as little clothing as possible. For assessing you pay more than we do and we have one third more districts. The Sheriff's account is evidently a swindle. He charges for guarding prisoners. We never paid a cent for such a service—the jail was the guard.

Boarding prisoners at fifty cents a day is too much. We had an order of court allowing fifty cents per day during the close of the war. When I was in the commissioners' office the Sheriff charged the same. We applied to the court to have the price reduced. A commission was appointed to take testimony, which resulted in our having it reduced to thirty-five cents per day. The fish basket business never costs us a cent and we have as many streams and fish as you have. The bed tick business seems to be an important part in the income of your Sheriff."

This letter is from a gentleman who formerly lived in this county, a native of Howard township. He has served as commissioner in Mercer county, this state, and holding that office in this state was governed by the same laws as we are. But there is one thing our readers must consider: Mercer county is Republican by over one thousand majority. They always do things different and we think better in Republican counties. It can be seen from the above that it does not cost so much to board prisoners, or remove fish baskets, or supply bed ticks, or guard prisoners, or clothe prisoners, or to employ court criers as it does in the Democratic governed county. But, after all, the people pay their money and take their choice.

—We received last Friday a letter from Richard H. Downing, Esq., of Philadelphia, formerly president of the Snow Shoe railroad. We hope we are not betraying a confidence in quoting from it the following passage:

"Although the management of the Snow Shoe property has passed into other hands, I still feel an interest in what is going on in Centre county. I am now interested with Daniel Rhoads and others in developing the hematite iron ore, which abounds in rich deposits on our property in Half Moon township, where we are endeavoring to improve the resources of your county, and hope to add something to its prosperity, if your Democratic brethren and free trade advocates will allow us."

It is the efforts of such men as our correspondent that make a county and state rich; that force out of the crude earth the wealth that feeds our people, beautifies their homes and educates their children. We have always admired the plain, honest way in which the managers of the old Snow Shoe road did business. There seemed to be no selfishness about it, but an unassuming, upright effort to make money. According to our religion, such men must prosper, because God prospers even in this world men who act from the promptings of noble impulses—who deal justly and love mercy. We have no doubt that Mr. Downing and his associates will succeed in developing the resources of our county, and we hope at the same time make money for themselves; and we promise them that we will do all in our power to prevent our Democratic neighbors and free trade opponents from interfering.

—Good Friday was observed by many of our citizens, although most of the stores and business places were in full operation. The banks were closed and services were held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches. It is the anniversary of the death of Christ and one of the most solemn days in the religious calendar. The appellation of "Good" was first applied in England, but the ancient title of the day was Holy Friday. The Saxons named it "Long Friday," both because of its long religious service and of its rigorous and protracted fast. The Germans termed it "Stiller Freitag," because the organs and bells are silent. Unlike many holidays, there was less carousing and drunkenness than usual. Perhaps this was because the day was observed by religious people only.

—John Ardell is a bigger man than Vennor now, sure. The latter predicted fine weather for Easter and the former a snow storm. Well, the storm come and the fair weather didn't, and Vennor is a candidate for the repair shop. Hereafter picnic managers and others will go to John Ardell, Jr., for meteorological intelligence.

Easter Morning Services in the Episcopal Church.

The finest floral display ever made on any single occasion in this place, triumphant music rendered with consummate art, accompanied by services in perfect accord with the joyous spirit of the day, combined to render the Easter morning devotions in the Episcopal church a grand success in every particular. Superb collections of bright-hued cut flowers, potted plants of luxuriant growth with twining smilax ornamented every window and marble urn and font; and from deep behind the chancel rail looked forth graceful, queenly lilies—the holy altar itself crowned with the guilded cross, and around it arranged in appropriate designs these bright symbols of the resurrection morn. Thus does the church show show forth the joy and gladness of that morning in her early history when the great Captain of her Salvation triumphed gloriously over death and the grave!

The choir was composed as follows: Misses Constance Richards and Mary Gephart; Messrs. Harris, Bradley and Montgomery; Miss Mary Bradley, organist. The triumphant new music of the glorious old chants was rendered in a style as perfect as has ever been heard in Bellefonte. The powerful, flexible voice of Miss Richards was found capable of compassing the highest notes with ease and was distinctly audible in its lowest accents; Dr. Harris sang with his usual power and finish of execution, and the basso of Mr. Bradley was fine. All the members of the choir sang in pleasing harmony, and Miss Bradley exhibited great skill as organist. The bursts of melody reminded the worshippers of the songs of sacred triumph sung by angelic choirs.

A very fair congregation assembled at the morning service, and the number that remained to partake of the communion at its close was larger than usual. In the evening the seating capacity of the church was almost entirely filled, although no unusual preparations had been made for the latter service, except the *Te Deum* of the morning, which was repeated. Despite the weeping heavens, it was a bright and joyous Easter in the hearts of all Episcopalians.

Death of John Shannon.

The *Watchman* gives the following account of the death of a prominent citizen of Centre Hall, a brief mention of which had been made in a previous issue of this paper:

We regret to say that Squire John Shannon, of Centre Hall, died there on Sunday morning last, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of only a week's duration. He had been attending a sale some where, and on his return felt a sharp stich in his side or breast, which very much interfered with his breathing. This continued to grow worse, until at the time stated death ended his useful life, much to the regret of his many friends. He was conscious, we understand, to almost the last moment, but unable to speak toward the close.

Mr. Shannon was one of the prominent Democrats of the county, and was elected Treasurer in the fall of 1863, succeeding Dr. J. B. Mitchell. He was a most estimable and worthy man, and had been talked of several times as a candidate for the Legislature. His own people had continued him in office as justice of the peace for a number of years.

Mr. Shannon was a brother of Rev. Samuel G. Shannon and of Mr. Alexander Shannon, who moved West some years ago. At the time of his death one of his daughters was visiting her uncle in the West and had to be telegraphed for. In the demise of Mr. S. a good man has departed, and the community and people generally have lost a friend.

A Hunting Car.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has recently placed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad a hunting car, especially constructed for the uses of huntsmen desirous of reaching their destination without suffering the inconveniences incident to such excursions. The car, which resembles an ordinary baggage car in outward appearance, is fiitted up with conveniences for dogs, baggage and other sporting paraphernalia, while a portion has been partitioned off for sleeping apartments, cooking and other homelike comforts for the hunters. The kennels set apart for the dogs are arranged in tiers around the sides of the car, and they are built with a view of giving the best possible attention to the occupants. When Messrs. Hale, Hoover and Malin go to Snow Shoe next fall on their annual deer hunt (smaller game not slighted) the company will no doubt place a car of this sort at their disposal. Others desiring to join the party will please make application for dog room soon, and also state the amount of "wet goods" they think themselves capable of getting away with.

$700 Goes up in Smoke.

A brick dwelling house, located on the Ross place near Pine Grove Mills, and occupied by James Crape, was destroyed by fire early last Saturday morning. We did not learn whether the furniture was saved, but presume it was not, as $700 in cash was burned up in the flames. Evidently the fire was beyond control when discovered and raging like a furnace, else the inmates, if at home, would have been able to secure this money.

Rum and Bird-Shot.

The Lock Haven *Journal* of Monday gives the following account of a lively affray which occurred in that city on Saturday night in which a shot gun figured prominently:

Michael Welsh, his wife and two sons, Michael and John, or Jack, reside on South Jones street in a very comfortable home. Saturday night Jack came home after drinking some, he says. His mother, fearing he would freeze, sent his father to an outhouse to bring the wayward son into the house. Jack became very obstreperous, whipped his father badly, broke the glass out of a window, and behaved outrageously. The old gentleman called for his son, Michael, who was in bed, and Jack attacked him also. For a while a desperate war raged, and as Mr. Welsh, Sr., says, "I was afraid he (Jack) would murder us all." The father suggested that Mike should take the shot gun and give his unruly brother a dose of lead. The gun had been loaded with shot for the purpose of killing pigeons, and Mike took it and leveled it at him. The load lodged in Jack's thigh, and he fell bleeding. This happened just outside the house. The young man was taken up stairs, and the reporter of the *Journal* and Chief Westbrook found him lying in bed with forty-four shot in his thigh. He was not dangerously hurt.

—Of all the ridiculous events the following which convulsed the inhabitants of a certain judicial residence on Linn street on Easter Sunday caps the climax in this regard. The victim was a young gentleman who figures prominently in business and social circles and whose countenance is like unto the red, red sun in its roseate hue, wearing as it now does the first blush of a fiery auburn beard. On arriving at the mansion a fair vision of loveliness within presented him with an Easter egg, ornamented in the highest style of the art on its exterior, but alas, internally retaining its natural softness. After sufficiently admiring this work of art our hero thrust it into a rear coat-tail pocket. Then he assayed to sit down upon a superbly upholstered ottoman. He accordingly reclined and there was a smash. The fashionable, sunflower-like, liquid contents of the hen's fruit oozed out between the sieve-like material of which his garments were made. It spread over the velvet ottoman. As may be imagined, our hero, "lit out" for other scenes of enjoyment, and he is now meditating upon the delusive nature of an Easter egg.

—There is a stream of water flowing under the Bellefonte school building on Allegheny street, making a regular swamp in the grounds below. It comes from a break in the water main in the street, and from the quantity of water that flows the leak must be a large one. We understand that the school board are going to demand that the borough shall repair the damage. Last year the borough spent considerable money repairing leaks in this place. The water pipes are buried at least ten feet deep and are old and almost worthless; if dug up again and repaired would perhaps spring a leak almost as soon as they were covered. Would it not be cheaper to lay new pipe over the old and at a reasonable depth so that if they need repairs in the future they can be got at without digging down to the centre of the earth? Here is a job which our reform council had better hitch to at once. It will be a nice job for Mr. O'Leary.

—The old Presbyterian wigwam has been laid low, and relic hunters sho ld improve their time. The work of demolition began last week and the last of it fell to the ground last night about six o'clock. This barn-like structure was erected about twelve years ago as a temporary refuge for the Sunday school, but has remained through one generation of children an unsightly blot—a fire trap which gave continual uneasiness to all who lived in close proximity to it. Many a windy night have these people walked down to the old wigwam to see if all was safe. Its removal will be a source of great relief to them. It will also be an improvement to the school property, on which it was situated.

Items from Martha.

April 10, 1882.

G. W. Gill, blacksmith, has lately fitted up his shop with everything needful.

Moving seems to be the order of the day. Mr. G. W. Woodring, having bought the property formerly owned by Isaac Richards, has moved into the house, while Mrs. Catherine Richards, who was occupying it, has purchased the property of D. G. L Myers at Port Matilda and is moving there to-day. Mr. Jacob Smith of Unionville has moved into the mill house and is running the mill for Mr. Woodring, Mesh Williams acting as subordinate. Unfortunately for Mesh, however, he injured his foot a few days ago by letting a heavy casting fall upon it. TORRID.

—The bill poster is abroad and a circus is coming.

KISSES.

Written for the NEWS.

O Love! a kiss seems wondrous cheap,
But to me there is nothing so sweet
As when thou me with a kiss doth greet.
One sweet kiss
Is an hour of bliss.

Rare do we find a plenteous thing
To be the source of that sweet spring
Which to men's hearts such raptures bring;
But thy sweet kisses
Are rivers of blisses.

Be generous, dear, I humbly pray;
Imprint a kiss, so that I may
Be happy while I with thee stay.
One kiss, I declare,
Drives away all despair.

Why save thy kisses? I thee implore,
Though you should kiss me o'er and o'er,
You would have left what you had before.
Kisses are cheap,
But marvelous sweet.

The moon is fast on its decline;
To part it now will soon be time;
All that I ask is a kiss of thine.
One more kiss and we sever;
May it not be forever.

—"Bean K."

Spring Mills, Pa.

Personal Mention.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Love spent Sunday in Lock Haven.

Charles F. Cook returned from his trip to New York on Saturday.

Miss Lida Johnston is entertaining a lady friend from Boalsburg, Miss Lizzie Jack.

Col. Hastings is enjoying a visit from his niece, Miss Emma Saltsman, of Lock Haven.

Gen. Beaver spent several days in Philadelphia last week on Supreme Court business.

Harry Teats is as busy as a bee getting his new store opposite the Bush House fitted up for occupancy.

Rev. Crittenden left here Saturday morning on a brief visit to Wallaceton and vicinity, Clearfield county.

Dr. S. U. Harshberger, formerly of Zion, a late graduate of Pennsylvania Medical University, called on us last Tuesday.

Mathew Garman, of Fillmore, was visited last Wednesday by a little stranger from another world who is going to stay for a while. It is a boy and Mathew is as happy as a king.

Miss Jennie McCalmont, of Jacksville, whose parents are both dead has taken up her residence with her sister in this place, Mrs. Wm. Shortlidge, and will make that place her future home.

—The seventh annual Sunday school convention of the Synod of Central Pennsylvania will meet in the Lutheran church, Aaronsburg, on Tuesday evening, May 2d, continuing until the following Wednesday evening.

—We hear a great deal of complaint about the new lamp-lighter. Perhaps, however, the grumblers had better wait a little while until Peter gets the hang of it.

MARRIED.

GARNER—COEL.—On the 16th of March, at the residence of Thomas Strouse, near Pine Hall, by J. Alfred Koser, N. Alfred Garner to Adeline E. Corl, both of Ferguson township, Centre county.

ORR—MURPHY.—At the home of the bride, March 16, by Rev. Henry S. Meudenhall, Harry Orr, of Clearfield, and Miss Alice M. Murphy, of Pine Grove Mills.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 10, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 25
" new	1 25
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ear	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, who'esale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	30
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	15
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Reported by Gramm & Sinnett.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 10, 1882.

The feeling at the opening was in favor of lower prices, and for a time a lagging off was the result. About two o'clock the bulls took a fresh start, lifting things about as quickly as they sold down. The Trunk Line shares were again the weak feature. The east bound freights are again smaller than last year, and little improvement is looked for until we have a new crop. With an abundance of [illegible] a wonderfully large number of emp[loyed] and an expected good grain crop, open[ing] high prices express every confidence in the safety of their position. On the other hand our exports are falling off weekly, and freights are light. Much dissatisfaction between labor and capital. The [market] rather dull, and some belief is expressed the coal companies will be compelled to make concessions to large consumers. The [stock] market closed strong at the highest [prices] the day, and about the same as Saturday's closing.

QUOTATIONS.

Lehigh Valley	
Pacific Com	
" Fla.	
Buffalo, P. & W	
Penna R. R	6
Reading	29
Lehigh Nav.	40
Underground	25